The New-York Times.

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THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Java and the Borussia.

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The Royal mail steamer *Java*, Capt. MOODIE which left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th February, arrived here yesterday morning.

The steamship *Borussia*, from Southampton on the 20th of February, also arrived yesterday.

The *Mexican*, from Mobile, arrived at Liverpool Feb. 18.

The *New-York* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 22d.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown at 11:30 on the night of the 22d, and reached Liverpool the morning of the 24th.

The *Virginia* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 23d February.

The new Inman steamer *City of Paris* had arrived at Liverpool from the Clyde. On the run round she realized a speed of 15 knots an hour.

THE BRITISH NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Their Inefficiency and the Necessity of a Revision—Important Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons on the 23d ult., Mr. LABOUCHERE, in rising to call attention to the inadequacy of the Neutrality Law to enable the Government to fulfill its international obligations toward foreign countries, said that, having passed 10 or 12 years in the diplomatic service, he had given some consideration to the subject of international law, and he believed that in its present condition it was not only fraught with future danger to ourselves, but was calculated *to prevent us from acting justly toward our allies.* The unfriendly feeling which to so large an extent existed in the United States toward this country owed its origin chiefly to the losses which American commerce had suffered, arising, as the Americans believed, from the inadequacy of our neutrality law. Naturally irritated at these losses inflicted by Anglo-Confederate cruisers, a demand was made on our Government to alter the law. That demand was refused, and refused, he believed, rightly, because it would not have been consistent with absolute impartiality between the two belligerents to alter a law under which the then existing circumstances affected only one of them. Moreover, Her Majesty's Ministers would probably only have made matters worse by asking Parliament to alter the law, because he believed that, owing to the strong Confederate feeling which then existed, the House of Commons would have refused to make the required alteration. There was also a strong objection always latent in the minds of Englishmen to do anything which savored of yielding to the bidding of a foreign Power, especially when the request was made in language rather menacing than conciliatory. But the war was now over, and the passions which that conflict had aroused had had time to subside, and he believed that the period had now arrived when a law productive of so much evil ought to be revised, not only in the interests of this country, but also with the view of promoting international morality. * * * * * He would only allude to one or two cases in order to point out where, in his opinion, our law was defective. The incidents of the career of the *Alabama* were known to every honorable gentleman in that House. In the report of the Board of Customs it was admitted that the American Consul in Liverpool had frequently warned them of the destination of that vessel, and of the hostile purposes to which she was to be devoted, but they stated that they were unable to act, because they possessed no legal evidence as to its destination. Now, *if our law had been the same as that of the United States, the Alabama would never have quitted our shores, for in the United States the Executive was empowered to order a precautionary embargo* in cases of suspicion, even when there might not be sufficient evidence to render a conviction probable. The case of the *Florida* was very similar to that of the *Alabama*. The inefficiency of the present law more clearly appeared from the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government in the case of the steam rams built by Messrs. LAIRD. There was no reasonable person, except perhaps the builder, who doubted for one moment that those vessels were to be paid for out of the funds provided either directly or indirectly by the Confederate Government, and that they were intended to act as Confederate ships of war; yet so vague, loose and inefficient was our law that the Government was obliged at the last moment to compromise the matter by purchasing the rams. [Hear, hear.] The phraseology of the statute was altogether unfitted to be applied to the inventions of late years, and, indeed, it was so framed that it invited evasion. The courts of law, too, had so involved such questions as "What is fitting out?" and "What are vessels of war?" that no layman could venture to offer an opinion on those and similar subjects. If half a dozen lawyers were taken at random, and asked whether, under the words of the act, a steam ram intended for service against a neutral Power might quit our shores, there would, he believed, be great diversity in their opinions. Then there was one case which the law never contemplated, viz.: a vessel of war being sent out piecemeal from our ports, the ship from one port, the guns from a second, and the ammunition from a third, and being put together on the high seas. Did not these things show that our law was inefficient to prevent English subjects from engaging in hostilities against foreign countries? [Hear, hear.] Earl RUSSELL had said that the law was a scandal and a reproach, while the United States had stated that they had lost millions through its inefficiency. Ought we not, then, to alter the law? Was it consistent with our true policy to reply to those who suffered from its operation simply by making counter-accusations? The country which in the long run would suffer most from the present state of the law would be England herself, because she had the largest carrying trade. [Hear.] Suppose we were to go to war with Paraguay, which had no seaboard at all, what would be the consequence? Why, *swift gunboats would issue from almost every port of the United States in order to prey upon our commerce, and the rate of insurance of British vessels would become so high that no merchant would ship his goods in an English bottom.* Even supposing, however, that we never went to war, it might happen that two other great countries—such as France and the United States, for example—might at some time or other be engaged in hostilities against each other. In such an event much angry feeling would arise, many angry dispatches would be written, and accusations and counter-accusations would be bandied from one side to the other, and very possibly we ourselves should be dragged into the war. Now, he could hardly venture to recommend to the Government any particular course of policy; but he thought that if a provision were introduced into our law similar to that which existed in the United States, *permitting the Government to make precautionary arrests in cases of suspicion, that would do much to strengthen the law, and put us in a better position in regard to foreign Powers.* He was, however, of opinion that privateering would never be altogether crushed out until by an exchange of diplomatic notes or by some conference all the great maritime Powers were induced to make a declaration on the subject like that of the Treaty of Paris. The wings of future *Floridas* and *Alabamas* would then be effectually clipped, and the good relations which ought to subsist between two nations would no longer be at the mercy of shipowners or speculators. [Hear, hear.]

Mr. ROEBUCK denied that there was any difference between the English and American neutrality laws, and contended that it was quite impossible to prevent transactions of this sort by any law. He said, in conclusion, that allusions had been made to the possibility of England being involved in a war at some time or other. Well, we had incurred that danger before, and we must incur it again. He would, however, warn the Executive against taking upon themselves so dangerous a power as had been suggested by the honorable gentleman. England depended upon her mercantile enterprise. She supplied all the countries in the world with everything they could desire, selling them ships and making guns and manufacturing powder for them. So did the United States. The whole civilized world did the same thing. He would say to the Government, "Do not attempt to acquire more power than you have now. You have sufficient to enable you to prevent great mischief arising. Do not endanger the security of your merchants and artificers by any such proceeding." But he did not like a discussion of this sort on such an occasion. [Hear, hear.] A great and gallant people, making a stand for what they thought their rights, had suffered cruelly. Things have been done in America that would have disgraced Tilly and Wallenstein; and now the British Government was called upon to take steps which would bring disgrace on that gallant people. His sympathies were in favor of the Southern States. The Federal army was made up of a body very much like Dugald Dalgetty's; they had conquered, and he wished them joy of their conquest; *but Americans were not a united people, and he hoped they would not be.* [Laughter.]

Mr. LAING said that the only satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be an agreement between civilized nations to place private property at sea on the same footing as private property on land. [Hear.] The rule with regard to private property on land was clear and distinct; it was not subject to destruction or capture except in *bona fide* belligerent operations. Of course, it was sometimes difficult to draw the precise line, but the principle was clear, and the interpretation of it was against wanton destruction of private property. In what respect did the capture of private property at sea differ from the capture of private property by land? Why should a captain in the Royal Navy receive prize money for the capture of a private vessel when the colonel of a regiment would be cashiered for a corresponding exploit on land? It was to be remembered that the principle of uniformity was advocated by the United States at the Congress of Paris. The country at that time injudiciously lost an opportunity of establishing a principle which would have been of the utmost value. We were at the mercy of any small State with whom we might go to war; our commercial marine would be exposed to something like destruction. The *Alabama* having caused the transference of a third of the tonnage of New-York to foreign flags, in what position should we be if a hundred *Alabamas* were commissioned to prey upon our commerce? The whole of our maritime commerce would be transferred to the flags of insignificant neutral States such as Belgium, Holland, Norway and Sweden, under which alone it could be safely carried on. With that immense interest at stake, he hoped Her Majesty's Government would give the subject their attention.

Mr. SANDFORD pointed to the ravages of Gen. SHERMAN and Gen. SHERIDAN as an illustration of the small value which was placed on private property on land in time of war. He admitted that our Foreign Enlistment Act was defective, and recommended a conference of the maritime Powers, by which the municipal law of all civilized Powers might be brought into accordance.

Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE went through the circumstances attending the career of the *Shenandoah* to illustrate the weakness of our law, and adverting to the case of the *Alabama* he besought the Government to reopen the question, and endeavor to have it settled by arbitration.

The Attorney-General—The question now before the House is beyond all doubt one of the greatest importance, and at the same time of no slight difficulty. It is of the greatest importance that the House should bear in mind what were the exact facts of the various cases bearing on the question which occurred during the recent unhappy war in America. The honorable member for Windsor (Mr. LABOUCHERE) is slightly in error when he says that the English Government was several times requested to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act; in fact, the very reverse of that statement is nearer to the truth. It should be remembered that at an early period of the American war the Government of this country, foreseeing that very important questions of international law might arise during the progress of the war, suggested to the American Government that the Foreign Enlistment Acts of both countries should be revised, and any additions that might be thought necessary made to them. What was the answer made by the American Government to this offer of ours? What was the answer of the American Government to this offer? Why, to use a homely expression, they threw cold water on it altogether. They said that they had no objection to enter into the consideration of such a question, but for their own part, they were of opinion that their Foreign Enlistment Act required no amendment, and was perfectly adapted for its purposes. I ask the House what position the Government would have been placed in, after the receipt of such an answer as that, they had asked Parliament to add more stringent provisions to the Foreign Enlistment Act. The first question asked in the House would be whether we had received any intimation from the American Government of any intention to make corresponding changes in their Foreign Enlistment Act. Our answer to such a question would have been that we had received a communication on the subject from the United States Government, who were of opinion that there was no necessity for making any alteration in their Foreign Enlistment Act. After giving such an answer, how could the Government expect to have their bill adopted by the House? [Hear.] The honorable member for Windsor appears to think that the American Foreign Enlistment Act is far more stringent than the one in force in this country. The honorable member for Sheffield has already said that the views of the honorable member were not quite accurate, and I must confirm that statement. Indeed, the honorable member for Reading, (Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE,) who has spoken to-night with his usual candor and ability, does not himself concur in the views of the member for Windsor on this subject. The two sections which are supposed to bear out the opinion that the American law compels a stricter neutrality than is the case in this country, are the tenth and eleventh sections of the act of Congress adopted in 1817. The first of these sections enables security to be taken from "the owners of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States belonging wholly or in part to the citizens thereof." Now, I cannot see in that section anything which is not contained in the English Foreign Enlistment Act. Our law is quite as strict in its requirements, and I may ask when, in point of fact, has any armed ship or vessel been permitted to sail out of an English port to attack the commerce of the United States? [Hear, hear.] No such occurrence has ever taken place. The second section authorizes the detention "of any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war." Our Foreign Enlistment Act just as strongly forbids such a proceeding, and no vessel of which it was proved that she was manifestly built for warlike purposes, and that her cargo mainly consisted of munitions of war, would be allowed to leave an English port. After the refusal by the American Government of the offer which I have already detailed to you, the late Lord Chancellor expressed it as his opinion that our Foreign Enlistment Act was fully as efficacious as the corresponding enactments in the United States. Under such circumstances, it was our duty to make the experiment, to wait and see whether the Foreign Enlistment Act would answer the purposes for which it is enacted, before asking Parliament to pass a new law on the subject —a course which would only increase the difficulties of the situation if the new law was not adopted. Even if we admit that the Foreign Enlistment Act is not as stringent as it ought to be, it must not be forgotten that it proved infinitely more efficacious than did the laws of the United States under similar circumstances. [Hear, hear.] During the war of the States of South America against Spain, the agents of the former Powers appeared, notwithstanding the exertions of the American Government, to have been able to set the law at defiance with impunity. A great number of armed vessels left American ports to attack Spanish commerce, and in some instances actually returned into these ports with their prizes. In the different breaches, or alleged breaches, of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which had taken place during the war, it would, he thought, be seen that the Government had done everything that lay in their power to secure the stringent carrying out of that act.

The Attorney-General, after a recital of the case of the *Alabama* and *Florida*, proceeded: The House must feel that in all cases where nations are concerned there are two principles which never must be lost sight of. One of these is that a nation must not compromise its own honor by allowing that there is a question of honor to be submitted to an arbitration when really there is none. [Cheers.] It would be impossible to submit the case to an arbitrator without imputing a breach of faith and honor to this country; because all must admit that if you did your best in each case, there can be no claim. [Hear, hear.] Secondly, it cannot be denied that it would be a most dangerous precedent if any nation should hold itself responsible for evils which it could not repress. [Hear, hear.] To say that neutral nations should be responsible for all acts done by the subjects of neutral nations, which the Governments of those nations cannot prevent, would be to throw on neutral nations the expenses of maritime wars carried on by their neighbors. [Cheers.] That is a principle which cannot be admitted; and if there be any case in which we are warranted in thinking that we have good ground for adhering to a contrary principle, it is when we are dealing with a great nation, itself of high honor and of good faith, which has always been most jealous in upholding its own national laws, but which was not more successful than ourselves, and which on many occasions, over and over again, persistently and emphatically, refused to recognize such claims on the part of Portugal and Spain, and declined to submit those claims to arbitration. [Cheers.] I think with the example before us we are well warranted in upholding that principle; but though I think we are entitled in this matter to take the same line the United States took itself, and though, in my opinion, we are entitled to hold that the refusal to entertain such a claim could be no just and abiding cause of displeasure on the part of the United States, believing as I do that we have grounds for that refusal; still, far be it from me to say that if the good-feeling between the two nations only depended on money and not on a much more serious consideration, it would not be worth while to pay a very large sum rather than there should be any interruption of friendly feelings between this country and the United States. [Cheers.] But this is not a question of money. [Hear.] Her Majesty's Government believes that a great principle of international law and national honor is involved in this question, and it is upon that account, and not through any want of respect to a great nation, we cannot admit the principle of those claims—a principle which must involve ourselves and all other nations, whatever may be our law, in endless claims for all future time. [Cheers.] Now, with regard to the future, almost every honorable member who has addressed the House has felt the importance of dealing with this subject, not by ourselves, but in concert with other nations which have interests in common with our own. It would be, indeed, very difficult—I will not say it would be impossible—to deal with it otherwise; for if you make laws, or alter and amend our laws, without the sympathy of other nations, I question whether such a course would be either politic or attended with success. [Hear, hear.] But Her Majesty's Government has been most desirous to consider this subject in friendly communication with the Government of the United States. I scarcely need remind the House that as late as the 3d of November last Lord RUSSELL wrote to Mr. ADAMS thus:

"It appears to me, I confess, that, as neither the law of the United States nor our own Foreign Enlistment Act, have proved upon trial completely efficacious, it is worth consideration whether improvements may not be made in the statutes of both nations; so that, for the future, each Government may have in its own territory as much security as our free institutions will permit against those who act in defiance of the intention of the Sovereign, and evade the letter of its laws."

Her Majesty's Government, I am authorized to say, continue of the same mind. [Hear, hear.] They are still most desirous to consider these matters in friendly communication with the United States; and it could be only an unfriendly councillor who would suggest to the Government of that country that the time is gone when such questions could be considered. [Hear, hear.] I venture to say that a policy founded on such advice would be a wrong and shortsighted policy. If by well considered amendments, the laws of both countries could be made more effectual, the laws of neutrality would be delivered from innumerable difficulties whenever a war took place. At present the United States is placed in a difficulty by the war in Mexico and the war in Chili; and clearly it is only experience which shows what the weak points are in matters of this description. It is experience which tells us in what our laws are defective, and in what they require alteration and amendment. I venture to say that if the United States Government would accede to the suggestion of Earl RUSSELL and enter into a friendly consideration of this question, we are in a better position to deal with it now than if we had dealt with it without the experience of the late war. [Hear.] If we had attempted to legislate on the subject before that war, I am perfectly certain that in practice our amendments would have been very imperfect, or would have altogether failed. It would have turned out that in altering we had made things very little better, and that we had endeavored to amend with perhaps no good results. But the experience of the last three years has been such as to enable us to become pretty cognizant of the sound and the weak points of our international laws, and if we could only obtain the coöperation of other nations equally interested as ourselves, I would not despair of our arriving at a sound and satisfactory result. [Hear, hear.] I think the House will be of opinion with Her Majesty's Government that the subject is one of great delicacy and very considerable difficulty, and that it is one on which we should not enter without serious consideration, if we do not enter on it in concurrence and in friendly communication with other nations equally interested, and which have only a right to the same protection as that which we ourselves receive. [Loud cheers.]

FENIANISM IN AMERICA.

Have the United States fulfilled their Neutral Obligations—Their Good Faith Eloquently Defended.

In the House of Commons on the 23d ult.: Mr. WATKIN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any representation had been made to the Government of Washington in reference to the Fenian organization, and prefaced it by narrating a number of details relating to the doings and the motives of the society which had come to his knowledge during a recent visit in America. He enforced from these particulars the conclusion that Fenianism was foreign in its origin, and that while the Government contented themselves merely with prosecuting Irish Fenians, and neglected to deal with it at its source, they would fail to put it down. He maintained that the Fenians in America were violating the highest international obligations, and from the recent vigor shown by the President in arresting the Chilian agent for a breach of the neutrality laws, he argued that if proper representations were made by our Government to the Cabinet of Washington they would show equal readiness in dealing with the Fenians.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a few remarks on the questions addressed to him by Col. DUNNE and Mr. DARBY GRIFFITH at an early period of the evening, said, in reference to the Fenians, that the Government had made no representations at Washington, and at present had seen no cause for doing so. He blamed Mr. WATKIN for not first laying whatever definite information he might have possessed before the responsible Government, and defined two contingencies in which we should have a right to make such representations—one, if the American law had been broken by its citizens; the other if an attempt had been made to use force against any portion of the British dominions; and he pointed out that Mr. WATKIN had produced no evidence that either of these contingencies had occurred.

He proceeded as follows: But it is not enough for my right honorable friend to say that the Fenians held a Congress in Philadelphia, and that they collected so much money in so many years, in order to raise a presumption that the American Government has neglected its duties. My honorable friend ought to show that those proceedings have been notorious, and that in the way that they could be made the subject of judicial investigation. [Hear, hear.] He has shown nothing of the sort. I attended closely to what fell from him, and I heard nothing from him which showed that any acts had been done in America in violation of the American law which it was the duty of the American Government to have repressed and punished before the ordinary tribunals. [Hear, hear.] My honorable friend spoke indeed of a deputation to President JOHNSON, but he told us nothing of what took place at that deputation; and I do not imagine that he himself places much reliance upon it, or intends to raise from the deputation any inference adverse to the Government of the United States, because I think he paid a very high and very just compliment to President JOHNSON in the latter portion of his speech, and distinctly intimated his conviction and belief that he was a man anxious to do all in his power for the maintenance of friendly relations and fulfillment of every international obligation. As I said, there were two cases in which we might expect the United States Government to act. No proof has been laid that offences have been committed against American laws and not punished. The other case is, that in the event of any attempt at the use of force by these misguided men in the United States against any portion of the British dominions, we have a right to expect that the Government of the United States will repel and put down any such attempt by the use of a superior force. No such case has happened, and therefore we have no right to act. There is, I grant, also the case of persons in public employment, and the honorable gentleman says that ten officers were members of a Fenian Congress. We do not know what was done in the Congress at which those officers took part. But the honorable gentleman himself stated that Gen. SWEENEY had been dismissed from the army of the United States. Consequently, so far as that is concerned, certainly my honorable friend has no title to complain of the conduct of the Government of the United States. Gen. SWEENEY was dismissed, I believe, upon the ground of absence without leave. [Hear, hear.] I am not prepared to condemn such proceedings. I must know a great deal more about what SWEENEY did, and about the mode of proving and bringing home what he did before I can presume to treat as a subject either of condemnation or of taunt the proceedings of the United States. [Hear, hear.] I have no more to say in notice of the particular allegations of my hon. friend. I hold that, where they are vague, they had much better not have been produced in debate. I hold that, where they are definite, and where they tend to show a default of duty—which I do not admit—on the part of the United States Government, the fair course toward any friendly Government is to take care that those allegations shall first be placed in the hands of the responsible Ministers of the Crown that they may do their duty in regard to them. It is obviously impossible that upon being produced without notice in this House they can be properly or satisfactorily treated. As regards the question of my honorable friend, I have to say that we have not made any such representations. We have seen cause to deplore much that has taken place in America, but we have had no cause which would justify us in making representations to the Government of the United States upon the subject. My honorable friend said that it was vain to act in Ireland unless we deal with the evil at its source. [Hear, hear.] Well, certainly these are very big words—dealing with the evil at its source in the dominions of a foreign Power—perhaps involving measures for the ascertainment of the facts which we would not for one moment tolerate or hear of in this country. [Hear, hear.] This is a very large pretension; and when we are so justly anxious to maintain our own country as a sanctuary against every undue and doubtful demand of a foreign Government, for God's sake let us be a little patient at the outset, and a little tolerant in judging of the proceedings of the Government of the United States. [Hear, hear.] We have not made these representations. Had we had facts of a nature that would have justified it at our command, I need not say that they would have been made: but they must have been made in the view of definite ends. To make the mere general remonstrance which my honorable friend recommends, the mere complaint to the United States Government of what is going on in America, the mere setting forth the inconvenience arising to us from these lawless proceedings of certain American subjects, would but diminish the dignity of this country. When we have the definite materials of complaint then will be the time; but it is not merely because we are hurt and wounded by what is going on, not merely because we have a right to feel a just indignation against the guilty promoters of such enterprises, that we should endeavor to make the United States Government responsible for what we have reason to believe they are unable to prevent if the case were inverted and these proceedings took place in our own dominions. [Hear, hear.] We have confidence in the United States. [Hear, hear.] We believe it will fulfill its international obligations. We have confidence further in the public opinion of the United States. [Hear, hear.] As far as we are informed, the public opinion of the United States, like the public opinion of England and Ireland, condemns these guilty proceedings. We are told that with that condemnation there is mingled in America something of contempt—[hear, hear]—that the promoters of Fenianism are regarded as guilty fanatics, whose strength is not proportioned to their zeal or to their evil intention; and if that be so, it is a matter upon which it is impossible to speak with official knowledge. But obviously it is an important point of policy with respect to interference with the proceedings of the American Government. With that belief, if we are justified in entertaining it, the House, I think, will hardly be surprised if I say that the days are yet too early, and the information as yet by far too crude and immature, to warrant statements in this House which tend, even by remote implication, to raise a suspicion of breach of duty on the part of an allied and friendly Government. [Hear, hear.] We are very sore about these things ourselves. We hear that some person in Congress, or somebody in some assembly abroad has made imprudent speeches, and has placed the Executive Government of their own country in difficulty. Well, the tables are now turned. Let us show that, educated in the long habits of freedom, we, the members of this House, have more self-command than the less trained and less practiced representatives of other countries. [Hear, hear.] Let us have some trust and reliance in the power which this country possesses to preserve order in every portion of her Majesty's dominion—in the dignity and character which never reach a higher point than when they are joined with a patience and endurance unconnected with the suspicion of weakness, and, on the contrary, impressed firmly with the consciousness of strength. That is the course which I trust we may be permitted to take between these two great countries. Do not let us heedlessly or prematurely sow the seeds of mistrust. We do not for one moment attempt to conceal that the seed of this mischief lies in America, and that the active agency has come from there; but though it is in America, we do not believe it to be of America. [Hear, hear.] It is not the genuine fruit of American sentiment, or a general representation of the American mind. [Hear, hear.] We believe it to be condemned there, as it is condemned here, and, believing that, and in the total absence of all evidence to the contrary, let us trust to a friendly Government, which has not as yet failed in its duties, and which we feel will not fail. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. OLIPHANT gave some amusing information about Fenianism in America, gathered during a recent visit there, and assured the House that the Fenians had no sympathizers in America, because they were chiefly hewers of wood and drawers of water, because they had committed the blunder of setting up a separate nationality, and because of their antagonism to the negro. To make the representations which Mr. WATKIN recommended would render us as ridiculous in the eyes of the Americans as the Fenians themselves.

After a few words from Mr. WALPOLE, who begged the House not to continue the discussion, and from Mr. T. HUGHES, who reverted to the subject of the *Alabama* claims, contending that our refusal to submit them to arbitration had produced a feeling of estrangement from us in America, the subject was dropped.

Comments of the Press.

SHARP AND SEARCHING CRITICISM.

From the London Daily News, Feb. 24.

The objects of the Fenians in America are, it is true, matter of notoriety; but no one can be indicted in any court of law for hostile feelings, or even hostile intentions toward England. Proof must be given that some positive law of the United States has been violated, and this proof is not yet forthcoming. It is for the English Government to supply it, and when it is procured to make it the basis of any representations which it may think right to address to the Cabinet of the United States *We left it to Mr. Adams to make out his own case by such resources as he could command against the Alabama and her consorts.* So late as yesterday evening, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER ridiculed the idea that it could be the duty or was within the power of the British Government to establish what the American Minister and his agents could not substantiate. The same rule holds good, we imagine, on both sides of the Atlantic. The destination of these ships was as much matter of notoriety as the purposes of the Fenians in New-York, Nay, for years the designs of the Fenians in Ireland have been notorious; but it is only within the last six months than the Irish Executive has been able to get the positive evidences which made it safe to act. The criminal intentione of hundreds of persons now in Ireland is matter of common fame; but the Government *cannot get even such presumptive proof of guilt as would justify a magistrate in sending these men to trial; and it cuts the knot by suspending the Habeas Corpus Act.* We can scarcely ask the American President and Congress to do this for us, *seeing that we were bitterly offended when they ventured to do it for themselves.* * * * * * As Mr. GLADSTONE truly alleged, it would be unworthy in England to address to the United States demands such as those which we have often received, and have always refused to listen to, from Continental Powers. The Americans are as jealous as we are of the right of sanctuary, though they, like ourselves, do not vouch for the character of their guests in affording them an asylum. We refused at the bidding of the United States to alter the laws of England; *they cannot be expected at our bidding to go beyond their own laws for our convenience.* Further, it may be well to recollect that we manufactured and sent to them the lawlessness which we now ask them to control. *We export to their shores in every emigrant ship that quits this country for the United States masses of burning hatred to England;* and expect that they shall take measures for preventing this animosity from venting itself to our harm. To attack Fenianism in its true source is not, as Mr. WATKIN intimated, to attack it in the United States, but in the causes, whatever those may be, which engender the hostility toward this country which every Irish emigrant carries with him abroad, and cherishes in every place.

ENGLAND ABLE TO PROTECT HERSELF.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

* * * Yet, if the events of the war have shown the weakness of the present neutrality laws, there will be no objection on either side of the House to amend them. We cannot, however, suppose that in a free country the machinations of partisans can ever be entirely provided against. The liberty which Fenianism enjoys in the States shows how little American institutions are able to protect the interests of foreign nations. *We care little, because we are able to take care of ourselves;* but, if we were not, Ireland and Canada might be revolutionized by armies raised, armed, and officered in the United States in spite of the United States' laws. What damage done by the escape of a single steamer can be compared with the miseries which might be inflicted on the United Kingdom by a treasonable conspiracy openly carried on in every chief town of the Union? The law of the United States is, we believe, powerless to prevent such measures, and we approve the discretion of our Government in refraining from protests against them; but it is too much to claim for American law a superiority to our own, when it is unable to prevent proceedings so manifestly contrary to the comity of friendly nations.

A LITTLE BLUSTER.

From the London Herald, Feb. 23.

The truth is, we might almost as well be at open war with the United States as remain as we are, subject to the hostile incursions of their subjects and exposed to the imminent danger of a civil war of their instigation, which would prove far more disastrous, and far more costly too, than any foreign one we could be engaged in. The dignified and decided conduct of France in her diplomatic communications with the United States on the Mexican question should form an example to be followed by the British Cabinet. * * * There can be but little doubt that Fenianism might quickly be reduced to harmless proportions, if Mr. JOHNSON and his Cabinet, seeing the peril of further inaction, would cut off the supply by means of which propagandists are enabled to make their way into Ireland to seduce our soldiers from their allegiance and spread disaffection among the people.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

The Americans in London celebrated the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday on the 22d of February by a public banquet at Willis' Rooms, St. James'. The decorations of the room included a fine old portrait of WASHINGTON and a painting of Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., placed above the Chairman. The company numbered about 200 ladies and gentlemen. Hon. FREEMAN MORSE, United States Consul in London presided, and among the guests were His Excellency CHAS. F. ADAMS, American Minister to London; BENJ. MORAN, Secretary, and D. R. ALWARD, Assistant Secretary of Legation; Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, Prof. CAIRNES, CYRUS W. FIELD, Hon. GEO. FOLSOM, late United States Charge de Affaires at the Hague, &c., &c. Letters of regret at inability to attend were read from numerous distinguished men, including Mr. BRIGHT, who wrote that although he could not be present, he should rejoice with Americans in the great triumph which they have witnessed and accomplished during the past year. Toasts to the memory of WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN were drank in silence; also was one to the "Fallen Heroes." The toasts to the President, the Queen, Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, &c., were received with much enthusiasm. Mr. ADAMS was warmly eulogised by the Chairman, and by Mr. MASON JONES, for the ability with which he had conducted his mission. Mr. ADAMS in returning thanks, confined himself to some brief expressions of thankfulness and patriotism, concluding with the sentiment: "The preservation of the Union; may the restoration be prompt and complete, the true foundation of happiness at home and of respect abroad."

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 8th March in London. After the transaction of the ordinary business the shareholders are to resolve themselves into an extraordinary general meeting, "for the purpose of receiving from the Board a communication with reference to their arrangements for completing telegraphic communication with America during the present year, and an explanation of the agreement, entered into with the contractors and others in respect thereto," &c.

Proceedings in Parliament.

ALLOWANCES TO THE PRINCESS HELENA AND THE PRINCE ALFRED.

In the House of Commons on the 22d, Mr. GLADSTONE, in some appropriate remarks, proposed the granting of an annuity of £6,000 a year, and a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess HELENA upon her marriage—and an allowance of £15,000 a year to Prince ALFRED—the Queen's second son. Both votes were agreed to.

MONUMENT TO LORD PALMERSTON.

Another proposal made by Mr. GLADSTONE was that a monument to Lord PALMERSTON should be erected in Westminster Abbey at the expense of the nation. Mr. GLADSTONE pronounced an eloquent and glowing eulogy on the late Premier.

GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, and also passed a short eulogium on the late Minister. The motion was agreed to.

The bill to reorganized the Government of Jamaica was passed to a second reading.

The Fenians in Ireland.

The arrests of suspected Fenians continued in various parts of Ireland. A party of 18 men, including 7 soldiers, had been arrested in a public house in Dublin.

Another policeman had been shot by a Fenian in Newcastle, County of Limerick. The officer, though badly wounded, was not considered in danger.

The Sixth Dragoon Guards were to sail from Liverpool on the 24th for Dublin.

A Dublin telegram to the London *Morning Herald* says the reports in connection with military arrests are greatly exaggerated.

It is noted that a number of the officers of the United States war steamer *Canandaigua* had paraded the streets of Cork, and were everywhere followed by an immense crowd.

Further arrests of Fenians were made on the 24th ult.

A box of grenades and Orsini shells had been seized in Dublin.

The Cattle Plague.

The number of cattle attacked with the plague during the week ending Feb. 17 was 13,001—the highest number yet recorded in a single week.

Miscellaneous.

The *Times* says the army estimates will scarcely console those who were disappointed at the meagre saving of £4,000 shown in the navy estimates. There is in the army estimates a net abatement of only £6,000, upon a gross expenditure of £14,000,000. A net decrease of £10,000 upon the estimates of about £25,000,000 sterling for the two services can scarcely excite a feeling of satisfaction.

Prince ALFRED is gazetted to the rank of Captain in the Royal navy.

SPAIN, PERU AND CHILI.

Friendly Advice to Spain—The Peruvian Iron-Clad at Brest.

The London *Times*, in commenting on the news that Peru has declared war against Spain, says the Chilian fleet has by this time been joined by the Peruvian squadron, in overt opposition to the forces of Spain. Spain has by far the more powerful fleet, but she is operating from an enormous distance. The cost of the Pacific Squadron will be ruinous to her bankrupt exchequer, and its commanders will be put to extreme straits for supplies. Coals, water and provisions of all kinds will be virtually out of their reach, while the difficulties of the case will be increased by the impossibility of striking any decisive blow. The coast of Peru has been added to the coast of Chili, and the forces of Spain, considerable as they are, must obviously be unequal to the blockade of such a seaboard. Not only may the other States of South America cast in their lot with the belligerent Republic, but behind all these looms the ominous figure of the great American Union. At present the Government of the United States is honestly neutral, but an American squadron has been dispatched to the Pacific, and it is impossible to say what complications may arise from the incidents of war.

The *Paris Patrie* says that orders had been sent to Brest to continue to watch the new Peruvian iron-clad *Huescar*, and at the same time to observe the movements of an English vessel suspected of carrying arms and ammunition to the *Huescar*.

A late telegram from Brest says the Captain of the English vessel which had been lying in that port laden with war stores had been sentenced to six days' imprisonment and fined 50 francs.

The Chilian cruiser *Independencia* had arrived at Brest from the Scheldt.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

Closing of the Prussian Diet by Order of the King.

A Berlin telegram of the 22d says: Count VON BISMARK has just communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a royal decree ordering both Houses of the Diet to be closed to-morrow, and to remain adjourned until the end of the present session.

The closing of the Chambers was entirely unexpected. Even Herr GRABOW, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, was not aware that this measure was impending. After the reading of the royal order, Herr GRABOW said, "I hope that the Prussian people will stand by their representative, and that they will consider the Constitution as sacred as ever. I close the session with the cry 'Long live the King.'"

The formal closing of the Chambers took place on the 23d by Count VON BISMARK, who read a speech from the throne in defence of the action of the Government. The main argument was that as the proceedings of the Chamber continued antagonistic to the Government and tended not toward peace, but toward strife, it were best that the Diet should be dissolved.

The Bank of Prussia had reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

France.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in the cash on hand of 22,250,000 francs.

The bank, on the 22d, reduced its rate of discount from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The Prince Imperial had been appointed President of the Committee of the International Exhibition of 1867: The functions of President are to be discharged by the Minister of State.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, had sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to the Crown Prince of Denmark.

The Bourse was firmer and Rentes had advanced to 69.45.

Austria.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet had adopted, by a large majority, the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Rumors of a ministerial crisis were still prevalent.

Italy.

The Bank of Italy would, on the 23d, reduce its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

Revolution in Romania.

LONDON, Sunday, Feb. 25.

A revolution has broken out in Romania. Prince COUZA was taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The Legislature unanimously proclaimed Count FLANDERS Hospodar, amidst general satisfaction. Much excitement prevails in the neighboring principalities.

India, China, &c.

SHANGHAI, Friday, Jan. 26.

Tea quiet. Silk steady. Exchange on London, 6s. 3d.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Exchange, 4s. 7½d. Total export of tea to date, 110,625,000 lbs. It is reported that a large rebel force is within thirty miles of Nankoo.

BOMBAY, Monday, Feb. 19.

[*Private Telegram.*]

The new cotton crop will be short by 400,000 bales. Shipments will fall off latterly.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £526,821 sterling—and under the influence thereof the rate of discount on the 22d was reduced from 8 to 7 ⅌ cent. There was a good demand for money at the reduction.

The funds remained inanimate.

Consols left off on the 23d at 87⅛@87⅜.

BARING BROS. & Co. quote bar silver at 5s. 3d., dollars 4s. 11⅛d., eagles 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—BARINGS' Circular says: There has been this week a steady demand for 5-20 bonds, which leave off at the highest price which they have touched for some time, 69⅝@69¾. Business has also been done in Erie shares at 53⅜@53¾, and in Illinois Central at 76½@76¾. Nothing doing in other American securities.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 24.

COTTON.—The Brokers' Circular says: "The demand for Cotton has been to a fair extent throughout the week, but has been freely met by holders, and under the influence of advices from America of increased receipts and a fall in prices, some decline has been submitted to from last week's quotations, but the reduction of the Bank rate to 7 ⅌ cent. has tended to promote a steadier feeling at the close of the market. American has continued in general demand and in the early part of the week commanded extreme rates, but during the last two days has receded, and closes about ⅛d. below former quotations. Sea Island is quiet and unchanged. For other descriptions the decline ranges from ⅛d. to ¼d. ⅌ lb. The week's business has been 58,600 bales, including 3,440 on speculation and 11,000 for export. The quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	20½d.	18⅞d.
Mobile	19¾d.	18⅝d.
Uplands	19¾d.	18½d.

Yesterday (Friday) the market was flat at the quotations; sales about 8,000 bales including 2,000 for speculation and export. The stock on hand is estimated at 418,680 bales, of which 214,650 are American. At sea from India 520,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There was a fair inquiry yesterday and the market generally was steady at Tuesday's rates.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co, and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat in limited demand at late rates; Winter Red and Southern 10s.@10s. 6d. per cental. Corn in retail demand and prices rather favor buyers; Mixed 28s 3d. @28s. 9d. per 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHAYA & Co., BRUCE, MCAULIFF & Co., and others, report: Beef very firm and New partially 2s. 6d. dearer. Pork—no American in the market; Irish firm, at full rates. Bacon—holders of American demand an advance, and prices tend upward. Butter quiet but steady. Cheese in speculative demand, and 3s.@5s. dearer. Lard 1s.@2s. dearer in the week; American, 73s.@75s. Tallow in fair demand for good at 48s.@48s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports Ashes drooping; Pots, 31s. 6d.@30s. 6d.; Pearls neglected at 34s.@34s. 6d. Sugars firmer, and 3d.@6d. dearer. Coffee in moderate demand. Rice in good request, but at prices below the views of holders. Bark—Sales of Baltimore at 7s. 3d. Linseed very firm at extreme rates. Clover Seed—Sales of American red at 46s.@50s. Linseed Cakes slow at £9 10s.@£9 12s. 6d. Jute very flat and lower. Fish Oils inactive. Linseed Oil quieter at 41s.@41s. 6d. Resin flat and easier. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 45s. for French. PETROLEUM.—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report a dull market, at 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. for refined. Spirits, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report: WHEAT slow of sale; White American 49s.@51s.; Red 46s.@49s. FLOUR keeps scarce at 28s.@29s. IRON quiet; Rails and Bars £6 15s.@£7; Scotch Pigs advanced to 77s. 6d. SUGAR firmer, and 6d.@1s. above the lowest point. COFFEE firm. TEA unchanged; Common Congou 1s. 1d.@1s. 1¼d. RICE quiet. LINSEED firm and tending upward. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; American in barrels £10 15s.@£11; bags, £10 10s. LINSEED OIL 38s. 9d.@39s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE offered at 44s. PETROLEUM 2s. 3d.@2s. 3½d. for Refined; Spirits 1s. 5d@1. 6d. SPERM OIL sells at £120. COD OIL £50. TALLOW in good demand; P. Y. C. 47s. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKETS.

Messrs. JOHN MCCALL & Co., and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report a quiet market for WHEAT and FLOUR at unchanged prices. INDIAN CORN 3d. cheaper; Mixed 16s. 9d.@17s. ⅌ 280 lbs.

Latest Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 24—P. M.

COTTON—The sales to-day have been only 6,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The market is very dull and prices are easier.

BREADSTUFFS to-day are quiet and without change.

PROVISIONS continue firm at yesterday's prices.

RESIN is still declining.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 24—P M.

Consols close this afternoon at 87⅛@¼. U. S. 5-20s at 69¼@69½. Illinois at 76¾@77. Eries at 53¼@53¾.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

LETTERS FROM A LIBERAL.

Reported Withdrawal of the French Troops—Building new Railroads—Movements of the Military.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Feb. 9, 1866.

That arrangements are under contemplation for the withdrawal of the Emperor NAPOLEON's Expeditionary and Interventional Corps from this country, is very apparent. How the troops are going, when will be their time of departure, what will be their conduct on leaving, or who shall assume governmental power, has not in a single instance, to the writer's knowledge, been the subject of discussion. That they are going is quite sufficient to satisfy all concerned, except those that came and those who sent them, and the capitalists of the Frinch, from whose resources the means have been raised to support a German Prince in Mexico.

L'Estafette, the French organ of this City, acquiescing in the conviction that the French troops must be withdrawn, asks: "From whence are to come the funds that are to reimburse the Treasury of France for fifty millions a year; for five years' war in Mexico, and from whence the loss to French capital of one hundred millions additional, let alone the sacrifice of blood, health and life of the French Army.

As MAXIMILIAN, by commands of his wily master, was obliged to cut off all connection with the Liberal Government, and as that Government has been outlawed by a barbarous *pronunciamento*, and a crusade of extermination by royal edict has been waged against the regular commissioned army of the Mexican Republic, to whom can France look for any indemnification? Will she retire without any effort to make arrangements with these "last sad remnants of civil wars" for the payment of the old claims, and a reimbursement of the whole or part of the cost to France of five campaigns in Mexico, at an annual cost of $150,000,000? Or will she acknowledge that Mexico is Mexico, and has not ceased to be a Government?

Republicans who have embraced the terms of MAXIMILIAN are reported to have returned to the republican ranks, and that their only object in embracing the terms given by the Emperor was to secure new outfits, visit friends, and secure money and other aid from their friends who were within Imperial jurisdiction. The *Cronista* asks, "of all the long lists of names reported to have surrendered to the Empire in December, how many can be now found within the lines of the Imperial army? Very few, if any, except those who have been disabled."

The ties and rails are being laid on the division between this city and Puebla, a distance of 130 miles, following the track. If the present force is kept on this division two months longer the voice of the locomotive will be reëchoed back from the hundreds of grim old mountains by whose feet the road circles. Between Puebla and Orzava fifteen miles of track are laid, over the most difficult portion of the road. Four thousand men are employed near Orzava. The only difficult piece of work remaining has been lately let to H. M. KEITH, Esq., of Brooklyn. He earned quite a name as railroad constructor in Chili. The whole commercial world is interested in this railroad. It will work a revolution in the trade of Mexico.

Earth has been turned on the Mexico and Toluca Railroad during the past week. Another engine from ROGERS & Co.'s Locomotive Works has been placed on the Mexico and Chalco Railroad, which now extends to San Angel, which was formerly the Summer resort for the wealthy of Mexico. An enterprising American has lately repaired and refitted the old hotel there, and this is the country resort of hundreds on Sundays and feast days.

Mr. NAMMEKEN, another American, has been given the privilege to open and enlarge the old canal to the Valley of Chalco, and to construct inclined planes for carrying the boats over the distance intervening between Chalco Lake and the Lake of Tuxcoco. Under the old system this space between the two lakes makes the canal unprofitable. The most of the coal and firewood, as also the vegetables used in Mexico, come from this direction.

Señor GARAY has contracted to tunnel Lake Tuxcoco and thus carry off the surplus waters, and save Mexico from annual inundation.

The Secretary of War for the past six days has made daily reports, and quite a number of triumphs of the Imperial arms over the Liberals are officially reported. But as the Republicans have no medium by which their version of the question may be made known, we can only obtain semi-reliable information, first from the contradictory reports of the press, and from the friends of parties wounded on either side, or from some honest Belgian or French officer who knows the facts.

The *Pajaro Verde* of the 5th inst. says that the Imperialists gained a victory over 50 Liberals at San Francisco de Apodaca, in Nuevo Leon, and twenty leagues from Monterey. The Imperialists numbered 78 men.

The official paper of Fresnillo, of Jan. 21, just received, gives a most deplorable account of the condition of the country at the North. It complains that the Imperialists have not been sufficiently strong to prevent the late general movement of the Republican forces to the interior. It also makes complaint that the immense loss of property by the capture of the train of 500 mules by the Liberal MENDEZ, loaded with half a million of property, was the fault of the Imperial commander. It says that this loss to the business people has stagnated business, and no further efforts will be made to resume its intercourse with either coast until a settlement of the troubles.

MENDEZ appears to have captured this rich train, partly loaded with army supplies, more by strategy than force. He sent one body to the southward to attract the attention of the Imperial force; meanwhile he suddenly fell upon the train while at rest, and succeeded in getting all off before the return of the escort.

The *Sociedad* of to-day publishes an official report from the Prefect of Hermosillo, of an engagement between the Imperialists and Republicans, which resulted in the flight of the latter, the capture of twelve guns, (muskets,) and two Liberals, LORENZO AVILEZ and PABLO BELTRAN. Both were condemned to death, and executed the same day, according to decrees of Oct. 2 and 3, 1865.

The *Estafette* of yesterday has official news from Sinaloa and Sonora. The description this journal gives of affairs in these departments is not flattering to the crown it supports. It says that the Imperialists under ALAMOS were attacked by the Republicans under TOLEDO, MARTINEZ and CORREA, and after vigorously defending their position in the Plaza for seven hours were obliged to retreat. Further, the *Estafette* says that CORREA has united his forces with PATONI. Both have 2,000 men. They now surround Mazatlan, and have recently been reinforced by a band of 100 Americans. The situation in Sonora and Sinaloa is very discouraging. The merchants are ruined.

The *Estafette* says that after MENDEZ captured the train referred to above, he at once marched on Tula, which then happened to be without a garrison.

The Reported Death of Pedro Mendez—Important Republican Success in Sonora.

MEXICO, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1866.

Invariably at the departure of every mail for Europe some sensational story is set afloat by the Imperial party. The usual budget is not wanting on this occasion. The sensation which they report this morning is the death of PEDRO MENDEZ, the Liberal Commander who inflicted the loss on the Imperialists at Tanteyuquita in January. A certain prefect of San Luis Potosi, SEVERO J. REYES by name, sends a dispatch dated Feb. 2, to the Minister of War, which says that this REYES received a dispatch from DARIO REYES, from Tula, dated Jan. 31, which announces that one FRANCISCO REYES, who had just arrived from the City of Victoria, had reported the death of MENDEZ, He is reported to have fallen at the attack on Tanteyuquita, on the 23d of January. He adds that the fact of his death makes certain a return of order in Tamaulipas. Tula, by Imperial accounts, was in the hands of the Republicans on the 29th of January, and no Imperial forces were near. Here we have, however, a Prefect's report, dated two days later. MENDEZ is not dead you will learn by many a bold and successful deed on his part.

Another sensation for this mail is the report of immense gold mines in Michoacan. Gold is reported to lay in nuggets even on the surface of the earth. But the gold and silver sensations, which have been raised in order to induce European immigration have long since lost their influence.

La Paz of Ojaca says that Col. PORFIRIO DIAZ is not only apparently irrepressible, but appears to be everywhere present. It says that his forces abandoned the towns of Itundijia and Yozandria a few days since, and now are encamped at Zacatapec, between Puebla and Oajaca. From the same paper we learn that 100 Mexicans have joined the Liberals in Zachila.

Gen. DOUAY, by order of Marshal BAZAINE, has caused the concentration of the French troops in San Luis at the Capital. DOUAY marched with the entire force for Saltillo on the 31st ult.

L'Estafette of to-day publishes a more detailed account of the defeat of the Imperial army in Sonora, which is mentioned in yesterday's dispatches. It has received a communication dated Mazatlan, Jan. 22, which says that the Imperial Commander, JOSE M. TRANQUILINE ALAMADA, was obliged to retreat after fighting Lieut.-Col. ANGEL MARTINEZ from 5 A. M. until 11 A. M. of Jan. 7. The fighting was desperate on both sides, and both parties suffered considerable loss. The letter states that the French commander arrived in Guaymas with only fifteen men. At the beginning of the battle they report that they had 700 and that MARTINEZ had 1,100. *L'Estafette* remarks that the world will be satisfied that the fault of this disgraceful defeat and unprecedented loss to French arms in Mexico lies with the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Mexican Times* of this morning predicts the inevitable inundation of Mexico in June, unless great energy is displayed during the coming two months. The water, says the editor, is now eighteen inches higher in the surrounding lakes than the highest point in the City of Mexico. The severe rains of last year caused this unusual depth of water, and there are only required three days steady rain out of the five months of rain soon to come to overflow Mexico to a depth of fifteen feet. The editor concludes thus: "The rainy season will be upon us in May, and then God only knows the result!"

Arrival of an Important Deputation—A Loan Effected—The Threatened Inundation.

MEXICO, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1866.

A deputation composed of Count BOMBELLES, of Austria, Gen. JOURY, Baron HUART and Counts D'ALCANTARA and DORLADO, arrived from Paris at Vera Cruz on the French packet *Louisiane* on the 10th inst., and in this city on the 15th inst. We are told by the French Press that this deputation left Paris merely to announce to MAXIMILIAN the accession of King LEOPOLD II. to the throne of Belgium. The Commission had arrived, the parties left Mexico for Cuernavaca at 2 A. M. of the 16th to see the Emperor, who left for the same place the preceding morning. The deputation arrived at Cuernavaca at 2 A. M. of the 16th, announced their King's accession, and at once began a part of the negotiations for which they came. MAXIMILIAN informed them of the emptiness of the treasury, how it was impossible for him to proceed with the works before him, or to pay claims of the past unless something was done immediately. He let the deputation know that the expenses of Government were $1,000,000 every week, and that their income was about $315,000.

Count BOMBELLES, Gen. JOURY and BARON HUART, of the deputation, left Cuernavaca at 1 A. M. yesterday morning, and arrived here at 11 A. M. the same day. At 3 P. M. yesterday MAXIMILIAN's treasury contained 6,000,000 francs, which was loaned him by Baron FORBES & Co., the London Bank, ROTHSCHILD's agent, N. DAVIDSON, MARTINEZ & Co., and BENNEKER's Bank. These houses furnished the bulk of the money, though a number of other houses took a large amount. Bonds payable at the French treasury in Paris were given in exchange. 1,000 fr. to 100,000 fr. bonds were issued at par for coin. As Exchange on either Paris or London ranges here from 8 to 15 per cent., the bankers have made a very respectable speculation. This is one of the commissions which the deputation was armed to perform, and many others are likely to speedily take place. Last evening Count DE THUN, son-in-law of Gen. HEARNY, of the United States, and Chief of Staff to Marshal BAZAINE, informed Gens. SLAUGHTER and HINDMAN and others that the liberal plans of the Emperor have not worked the results intended, and that now the Church party would rule in the Cabinet and State. This changes necessarily the members of the Cabinet, and whenever that is done then begins the revolution so long smothered at the capital. The monarchists of Mexico are few, but the Liberal and Conservative element is overwhelmingly powerful. They are outnumbered by the Church party, but the former, on account of their wealth, must rule. The Church has groaned under her supposed wrongs. At first so strong was her resentment against the Interventionists for the nonfulfillment of NAPOLEON's pledge to return the $130,000,000 of real estate that JUAREZ confiscated and sold, that they refused to open cathedral or church to public worship, and did so only when Marshal BAZAINE ordered artillery loaded with grape before every church in Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

Gen. JOE SHELBY arrived in this city last week from Cordova.

Gen. SLAUGHTER was brought to an account for cotton speculations on the Rio Grande, by Col. M. O. GREEN, Major HUNTER and Major GRAY, parties just arrived overland from the frontier, with their families. Since this public announcement of the General's frauds on the frontier of Texas, other truths have come to light, and BEE and DUFF and BROADWELL, Chief of Cotton Bureau of the Trans-Mississippi Department, have also been exposed. Gen. SLAUGHTER represented himself as penniless when he arrived here. Since the poor Confederates who found their way here have gone one by one, scattered in their exile thousands of miles apart, Gen. SLAUGHTER has formed a partnership with Capt. PRICE and WM. PUSCH, and with a capital all paid in, this firm is erecting two steam saw-mills between Cordova and Protrero. The General has signified his intention to abandon Mexico and reënter the United States service.

Gen. HINDMAN occupies a pleasant home, near the Alemada, and though he lives in Mexico he is a quiet citizen, and does not join in any of the revilings of these Yankee haters.

Gen. EARLY, more bitter than all, is at present at the Gran Sociedad Hotel. The old man is bent down with duty, liquor or age, and spares no North American in his bitterness and exile. MAGRUDER is on a visit at Cordova.

MAURY is here. Failing in obtaining land, or the $2,000,000 for emmigration purposes from MAXIMILIAN, he now offers land up in Tamaulipas to settlers. D. J. O. FORNS, an Englishman, owns twenty-five square leagues, and offers it to immigrants through MAURY's Bureau.

Gov. W. H. ALLEN, who is very poor, still edits the *Mexican Times*. He often repeats this assertion that "Marshal BAZAINE is the greatest soldier on the Continent." He is a soldier, or was once, under Gen. LEE, and we suppose he fought so far away from the gallant chieftain that he learned little of his ability. Mr. ALLEN suffers much from his wound, and those must take into consideration this fact who happen to read his *Times* when they see the sudden outbursts against "Beast BUTLER" and all other Yankees. MAURY is allotted $6,000 a year, and MAGRUDER $3,000 by the Imperial Government. Ex-Gov. TOM REYNOLDS is a clerk with MAGRUDER, as also is BROADWELL. HARDEMAN lives on San Juan Letran, near MAURY.

Some are quiet in their exile, others are bitter and curse the land and the people from whence they came. Those who were the most bitter six months since, I see here no more, and upon inquiry learn that they have returned home one by one.

MILITARY SITUATION.

When the French steamer sailed on the 10th inst., it carried the report of the defeat of the Republican leader REGULES by the renegade Imperial MENDEZ, at the head of 300 French troops. Such canards are reported as regularly as any mail leaves Mexico for foreign ports. On the 14th inst. MENDEZ sent a report to the Minister of War, in which he says, that he beat off an attack of REGULES, who headed 2,500 men, with 1,600 Imperial troops. Ten days later he is reported 375 miles from where the action is said to have taken place, searching for gold in Southeast Michoacan.

FEGUORO and DIAZ in Oajaca control the southeast of Mexico.

ORTEGA is still on the mountains within sight of Mexico.

There are thousands of well-informed people daily petitioning the Government to make some efforts to save the city from inundation and ruin. The water in Lake Chalco has been nine feet above the level of the highest point of ground in the city during the last three months. The rains begin in May. The Treasury has been empty, and as this excuse is now done away with by the replenishment of $600,000, we hope to see active work begun to prevent an inundation, which is inevitable from present indications. There is not a steam pump in Mexico. A rude pump made of a hollow log, and worked by two Indians, are the Emperor's improvements. But the people complain, and justly, that he fits up a palace out of the valley and out of danger, and passes his time in hunting and visiting plantations, while destruction is so near.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 8, 1866.

$4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'62	103¼	200	Mariposa Min.	11⅝
1,000	U.S. 6s.5-20s.C.'65	103⅜	200	Union Nav. Co.	101
7,000	U. S. 5s, '71 C...	98	100	do	101½
5,000	U. S. 5s,10-40s C.	90½	100	Hud. Riv. R.	103⅞
20,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s.		700	do	104
	First Series....	99¾	100	do.........b30	104
8,000	do...Sec. Ser.	99⅜	200	Reading R.	98½
21,000	do	99¼	1600	do	98⅜
152,000	Missouri 6s	79	700	do.........s30	98½
10,000	do....2d call	78¾	500	do......2d call	98⅛
10,000	do	78⅞	500	do.........s30	98¼
2,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		35	Mich. Cen. R.	102
	Pacific R.	79¼	250	do	101½
3,000	do ....2d call.	78½	300	Mich. S. & N.I.	73⅝
2,000	City 6s, '87	95	1500	do	73½
2,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		1000	do	73⅜
	Water Loan	92	600	do.........s30	71
2,000	Brooklyn Imp. S.	87	200	do.........s10	72¾
3,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	94	1000	do......2d call	73½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	74	600	do	73⅜
3,000	Am. Gold	132½	100	Cleve. & Pitts	77⅝
20	Chatham Bank	137	200	do	77½
20	Mer. Ex. Bank	106	500	do.........s10	77⅜
15	Fourth Nat. Bank	97½	500	do.........b30	77⅝
100	do	97	100	do	77½
10	Am. Ex. Bank	110	1150	Chic. & N. W.P.	53½
100	Canton Co.	43¾	200	Ill. Central R.	115½
50	Penn. Coal Co.	150	100	do..2d call.s30	115½
300	Cum. Coal Pr.	43½	100	do	116
300	Spring M. Coal	45	700	Cleve. & Tol.	107½
50	West. Union Tel.	67	400	do	107⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41½	700	do......2d call	108
100	do.....2d call	41½	1200	Chi. & R. I.	106⅞
100	At. Mail St. C.	130½	100	do.........s30	106⅝
40	Del. & Hud. C.	135	100	do......2d call	106⅞
100	N. Y. Central....b10	91¾	200	do	106⅞
100	do.........s30	91½	300	do.........s30	106⅝
200	do.........s30	91½	10	C., Bur. & Quin.	114
100	do	91⅝	25	New-Jersey Cen.	111½
500	do	91⅜	75	do	111
1000	Erie R.	85¾	400	do	110
300	do.........c	86	25	do......2d call	108
100	do.........c	86½	100	Pitts., F.W. & C.	90½
200	do	85⅝	100	do	90⅝
300	do.........s4	85¼	36	do......2d call	90⅝
300	do......2d call	85⅛	150	Tol., Wab. & W.	32
50	do	85¼	200	Chic. & Alt.	112½

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.		200	M. S. & N. I. R.	73⅝
	C. '62	103	100	do.........s60	70
21,000	U.S. 6s '81 R.	104½	1000	do	73¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	43½	500	Cleve. & Pitts	76⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	91½	100	do	76⅛
500	do	91⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	53⅜
100	Erie R.........c	85	200	do	53
100	do.........c	85⅜	100	Chic. & Rk. Is. s15	106⅜
100	do.........c	85⅛	300	do	107⅛
100	do	85⅝	1000	do	107⅜
200	Hud. Riv. R....s30	103⅛	100	P., Ft.W. & C.	90
100	do	104	400	do	89⅜
1000	Reading R.	98¼	2000	do	89½
00	Ill. Cen. R.	116	100	do.........s30	89¼

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$3,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅜	1500	Erie Railroad	84
50,000	do	103⅛	13	Erie Railway Pr.	80
45,000	U.S.5s, 10-40s...C	90⅝	200	Reading R.	97⅞
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		500	do	97⅞
	First Series	99⅝	200	do.........s15	97⅜
1,000	do....2d Ser.	99⅜	200	At. Mail S. Co.	131
8,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	73¾
	New Issue	99	100	Clev. & Pitts	76⅛
6,000	Missouri 6s	79	100	do	76⅜
4,000	do	78¾	8	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	53⅛
10,000	do	78½	100	do.........s10	52⅝
10,000	N. Car. 6s	81½	300	do	52⅝
8,000	do	81¾	100	do	52⅞
2,000	do	82	100	Chic. & R. Is..s10	107⅛
10,000	Virginia 6s	69	300	do	107⅜
50	Manuf. Mer. Bank	103	200	P., Ft. W.& C.	89½
100	Penn. Coal Co.	150	400	do	89⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	91½	100	do	89⅜
100	do	91⅜	100	Del., Lack. & W.	124
100	do.........b10	91⅜	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	31¾
1,0	do.........s30	90⅞	100	do.........b30	32
300	do	91⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Erie Railroad.....c	86⅜	100	Schuylkill C.	14¾
200	do	86⅛	600	do.........b3	14½
200	do.........c	86⅜	100	N. Y. Central....c	91⅜
100	do.........c	86⅛	100	do	91⅜
100	do......b3.ntd	86⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	77⅛
100	do.........s3	86	1200	do.........b3	77⅝
300	do	86½	100	do.........s3	77⅝
500	Reading R.	98⅜	200	do	77⅝
2200	Mich. S. & N. I..s3	73⅛	100	Chic. & R. I....b10	107
500	do	73⅜	100	do	107
300	do.........s60	70	100	Chic. & N.W.....b3	26⅛
200	do.........b3	73⅜	100	do.........c	26⅛
100	do.........b60	73⅜	100	P., F. W. & C...s3	90½
400	do.........c	73⅛	300	do	90⅝
400	do.........c	73⅜	100	do.........s3	90⅜
100	do.........s15	72⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer.	24⅛	200	Clev. & P.	76⅜
300	Maryland A. C.	17¼	300	do	76⅜
700	New-York Cen.	91½	100	do.........s5	76⅛
100	do.........s3	91⅜	500	do.........b5	76⅜
100	do.........b3	91⅜	600	do	76⅞
700	Erie Railroad	84⅞	300	do	76⅞
100	do.........s3	84⅞	100	Chi. & R. I.	107⅜
200	do	84⅞	500	do	107⅛
700	do	85	100	do.........s30	107⅜
300	do.........c	85	100	do.........s3	107⅜
100	do.........b3	85	200	Chi. & N. W	26
700	do.........s3	85	200	do.........s10	25¾
100	do	85⅛	100	do.........c	26
100	Hudson River	103⅛	100	do.........s3	25⅞
500	M. So. & N. I.	73⅝	100	P., F. W. & C...s3	89⅝
600	do.........s3	73¾	400	do	89⅝
800	do.........b3	74	100	do.........b5	90
100	do.........s3	73⅞	300	do	89⅞
200	Chic. & N.W. P...c	53	100	do.........b3	90

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

800	New-York Cen.	91½	100	M. S. & N. I.	74¼
200	do	91⅜	100	do.........b3	74⅜
700	Erie R.	84⅜	100	do.........s3	74¼
100	do.........b3	84⅜	700	do	74⅛
500	do	84⅛	200	do.........s3	74½
1100	do	84⅛	200	do.........b3	74¼
200	do.........b3	84	500	Cleve. & Pitts	76½
1000	do	84	300	Chi. & R. I......s3	107⅜
200	do	83⅞	200	do.........s3	107⅞
700	do	83¾	200	do.........b3	108
100	do	83⅞	100	do	107⅞
100	P.F. W.& C.	89⅝	500	do	108
100	do	89	100	Chic. & N. W.....s8	25¾
100	do.........s3	89½	100	C. & N. W. P.s12.m	51
100	do	89½			

Monday, March 8—P. M.

The advices from Europe, one week later, received this morning, report easier terms for Money in England and on the Continents. The Bank rate in London is down to 7 ₱ cent., and the Bank had added £526,000 to its stock of bullion. At Frankfort Money is 4@4½ ₱ cent. In both markets the feeling in American credits was decidedly favorable and prices upward. U. S. 5-20s sold up to 69⅞, and left off on the afternoon of February 24 in London at 69½ ₱ cent.; Erie 53½ and Illinois Central 77 ₱ cent., all Sterling Money. The Cotton accounts from this side to the 10th February of larger supplies at the ports had somewhat staggered prices at Liverpool, but only to the extent of ¼d.@⅜d. on American descriptions. The low quotation of 107@107½ for Sterling Exchange at New-York had also been received, without however inducing the expectation that Gold would come this way. It is satisfactory to note that most of the private letters speak cheeringly of the growing confidence both in England and on the Continent in American affairs, and the Public Credit of the United States especially.

These advices caused a further decline in the Gold Room to-day, and created dullness in the foreign Exchanges. Bills on London are 108½@⅝ for standard Bankers, with only a very moderate business thus far for Saturday's mail. The fall in Gold, and consequent decline in the currency value of Exchange, of course qualify the rise in 5-20s abroad so far as orders, limited at a given cost in London or Frankfort, is concerned; but the demand for the old 5-20s, and also for the new, was strengthened by the news, as it is confidently believed the Bonds will continue to go up abroad as gold goes down here and Government finances improve.

The supply of Money offered on temporary use to the Brokers grows easier, from day to day, this week, and balances were left on Railway as well as Government Stocks to-day at 6 ₱ cent., though 7 ₱ cent. is still regarded as the rate of the Street.

The price of Gold gave way from 133¼ to 131⅜ ₱ cent., and the prevailing account in the Gold Room is bearish. It is supposed that a number of the foreign Bankers and Bill Brokers who took Gold so freely from the Government ten days or a fortnight ago have resold this week, and some of them gave *short* at lower figures, by way of recovering their differences. We certainly hear the expression of belief in low prices from some parties heretofore acting in the opposite direction, and a good deal of surprise is also felt in the same quarters at the continued good news from abroad.

On the Stock Exchange the *squeeze* in Erie Stock was let up to-day, and the price, for cash, ran down from 86¼ to 83⅜ ₱ cent. There was considerable astonishment at this sudden break, and some of the brokers and Street speculators began to put out their *shorts* again as though the Drew corner, as the operation is termed, had fallen through in earnest. Others, who paid ¼@½ ₱ cent. a day for the use of the Stock on Tuesday and Wednesday, covered their immediate contracts at the decline. The price later in the day recovered to 84¼ ₱ cent. The fall or break in Erie affected the general Railway list more or less, except Michigan Southern, the new movement in which gained about 1 ₱ cent. additional on last night's quotations. The volume of general business done was not so large as on yesterday. On the Border State Bonds there were heavy sales of Missouris at the advance of yesterday. The Funding Act of this State is not regarded with decided favor where its terms and conditions have been closely considered. The proposed settlement of the averages of interest evinces much less liberality than in the case of Tennessee. On the Miscellaneous shares there was a further rise of 1 ₱ cent. on Pacific Mail and ½ ₱ cent. on Union Navigation, while Atlantic Mail was weaker, and Canton, Cumberland and Quicksilver comparatively neglected, though steady in prices.

In the afternoon, the price of Gold was partially firmer, and there was some appearance of inquiry for Exchange for Saturday's steamers. The fall of Gold is availed of by some of the importing houses. The market for Money left off quite easy at 6 ₱ cent. to the Brokers. The Customs payments have fallen off within a day or two, but three steamer cargoes came in to-day which will probably increase the duties on Friday and Saturday.

The Railway list was unsettled by the turn in Erie at the Second Board; prices irregular, being especially firm on Michigan Southern and Rock Island, and lower on Fort Wayne, Reading and the Northwest stocks. The following quotations were made at 5:30 P. M.:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	90	90½	Northwest	26½	26
U. S. 5-20s	102¾	103⅛	N. West Pref.	53½	52¾
U. S. 7.30s	99⅝	99⅝	Rock Island	106⅞	108
N. Y. Central	91½	91½	Fort Wayne	90⅝	89¾
Erie	86⅜	83½	Cumb'land Coal	43½	43
Hudson	102⅞	102⅞	Quicksilver	41½	41½
Reading	98⅜	97⅝	Mariposa	11⅝	11⅜
Mich. Southern	73⅝	74	Canton	43⅜	43½
Illinois Central	116	114	Ohio Certificates	24⅜	24⅜
Pittsburgh	77⅝	76½	American Gold	133¼	131⅞
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108½	108⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Bank of Republic	109
Merchants'	110½	Hanover	108
Mechanics'	113	Irving	108
Union	118	Market	110
America	137	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	130	Corn Exchange	110
Mechs' & Traders'	130	St. Nicholas	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	104	Commonwealth	100
Seventh Ward	105	Atlantic	100
State of New York	105	Importers' & Traders'	101
Commerce	105	Park	145
Mechanics' Bkg Ass.	106	Central National	109
Broadway	225	Fourth National	97
Ocean	93	Ninth National	108
Pacific	165	Oriental Bank	120
Chatham	130		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con.	100	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	79½
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	100	Lack. & West'n Bonds.	97
Erie 7s, 3d m., x int., '83.	95	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	94	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	98
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F. '85	100½	N. J. Central 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	96	Pitts., Ft.W.& C.1st M.	96
Harlem 3ds, '68	94	Pitts., Ft.W. & Ch., 2d.	91
Mich. C.nw 1st M.8s 82	110½	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch., 3d.	79½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2ds.	89	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	91½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₱ c.	94	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	72
Pac.R.7'sguart'd by Mo.	77	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	45
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	108	Chic. & Alton S. F.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	86	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	77	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	72	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	82

If our very suspicious and unhappy neighbor of the *Journal of Commerce* really believes, for a moment, that the Secretary of the Treasury would publish to the world the conversion and payment of $18,000,000 of his temporary obligations, as in the exhibit of March 1, without ample authority of law for all the terms he made in purchasing or exchanging these obligations, we respectfully refer him to the Acts of Congress of July 11, 1862, and March 3, 1865. He may rest assured that Mr. McCulloch is not so shallow, even if so unscrupulous, as to exceed his authority, and then subject himself to exposure and responsibility by publishing the change of securities in his official exhibits, to the strict correctness of which he holds himself to Congress and the public. We have yet to hear or see the first direct charge of corruption or favoritism against the head of the Treasury, or either of his predecessors who have had the management of our immense War finances. We *know* that Mr. McCulloch has paid no one in the *purchase* of the obligations of the Government, under the ample authority of the Act of 1862, more than one-eighth of one ₱ cent. by way of brokerage, therein prescribed. And we have reason to believe that he has done nothing in the way of *funding* 7.30 ₱ cent. or Compound Notes under the act of 1865, with *any* party, which he would not be willing to repeat to the same profit to the Treasury, for a like or much greater amount. The insinuation that he has "put a handsome profit in the pockets of his friends," in either operation, whether meant in a personal, political or official sense, is unworthy of the *Journal* writer, accustomed as he may be to croak and cavil at everything the Government does inconsistent with his own peculiar notions of how matters ought to be managed at the Treasury. As to the management of the sales of Gold "in this City," we have nothing to add to what we have already said on the subject, and which the public will fully indorse.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, March 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 3,703 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 3,337 bags Corn Meal, 765 bushels Wheat, 13,860 bushels Corn, 160 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Malt, 5,850 bushels Oats, 418 bbls. Pork, 1,015 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,551 pkgs. Lard, 336 bbls. Beef, and 377 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $7 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls, nominal.

COFFEE—Has been dull and heavy; Java at 27¾c.@28¼c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22¾c.; Rio at 17½c.@21¼c.; and St. Domingo at 17⅜c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been depressed and lower. Middlings 42c.@43½c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,100 bales. The receipts at this port since March 1 have been 10,037 bales, making 178,999 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 620,903 bales since the commencement of the current cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet at a shade easier prices. Sales since our last 8,300 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 35; inferior to choice Extra State at $7 15@$8 25, chiefly at $7 20@$7 70; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$8 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@$7 35
Extra State	7 15	@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 45	@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 80	@12 00
Extra Genesee	8 30	@11 75
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 60	@15 50

Southern Flour is inactive and drooping. Sales since our last 600 bbls., in lots, at $8 80@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 20@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is very quiet; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand at $3 70@$3 85 for Western, $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 170 bbls.

EGGS—Are more abundant and lower. The season is at hand for a full supply; and prices must soon recede to a point where consumption may be general. Limed or Preserved Eggs are about out of market. We quote: State and Jersey, 35c.@37c.; Ordinary Western, 32c.@34c.; Western, by express, 33c.@35c.; Canada, 33c.@35c. ₱ dozen.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties continue quite dull and heavy. Choice domestic Apples are in light supply and fair request. We quote: Apples, Fancy Western, $5@$6; Apples, Mixed Western, $3 50@$5; Apples, Common Western, $2@$3; Cranberries, choice, $12@$14; Cranberries, second grade, $5@$7, ₱ bbl. Dried Apples are in more active request at quotations, with upward tendency. Other varieties are dull and unchanged. Barley Malt is dull and declining. Beeswax is dull. Clover Seed is lower, and Timothy is dull and heavy. Hogs, live and dressed, are dull, heavy and lower. Local consumption is greatly reduced by the ridiculous stories now current about the Trichinæ worm. We quote: Dried Apples, new, 13½c.@14c.; Dried Apples, old State, 9c.@11c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 25c.@32c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 14c.@15c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 12c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 45c.@48c.; Blackberries, 28c.@31c.; Raspberries, 40c.@45c.; Plums, 29c.@30c., ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Prime Wheat has been in demand at steady prices. Inferior lots have been quite dull and heavy. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, including White Canada on private terms; new White Michigan at $1 95; and poor to choice Milwaukee Club at $1 60@$1 78 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request at drooping rates. Sales since our last 35,000 bushels at 73c.@76c. for unsound, and 76½c.@79c. for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered, and 80c.@83c. for new Yellow, ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active, including State at 55c.@56c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 51c.@54c.; new Western at 35c.@43c.; Canada at 54c.@55c., ₱ bushel. Sales have been made of 1,800 bushels Rye at 75c.; 11,000 bushels Canada West Barley at $1 15@$1 20; and 14,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 20@$1 25, ₱ bushel. The market for Beans is dull and heavy, with a downward tendency in prices. The sales are very light, and to the local trade only. We quote: New Marrows, $2@$2 25; New Kidneys, $2 25@$2 50; New Mediums, $1 25@$1 50; Mixed Lots, $1@$1 25; Peas, Canada, $1 30@$1 35; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $2 75@$3, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request at 80c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years' old at 12c.@45c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet and depressed.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 93c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are in fair demand and firm. Onions, plenty and drooping. We quote: Mercers, $2 25@$3, Jackson Whites $1 75@$2, Buckeyes $1 25@$1 50, Dyckman $3@$3 50, Peach Blows, $2@$2 75, Sweet Potatoes $6@$7, Onions, Red, $1 25@$1 50, Onions, White, $2@$2 50 ₱ bbl. Cabbages, New, ₱ 100, $8@$12; Turnips, Russia, new, ₱ bbl., $1@$1 50; Marrow Squash, ₱ bbl., $3@$4; Pumpkins, ₱ 100, $15@$20.

POULTRY AND GAME—Have been moderately dealt in at our quotations. Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 18c.@22c.; Chickens, 18c.@22c.; Geese, 10c.@14c.; Ducks, 24c.@28c. ₱ lb. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 20c.@22c.; Fowls, 18c.@20c.; Chickens, 18c.@20c. ₱ lb.; Geese, $3@3 50; Ducks, $1 25@$1 50; Partridges, 50c.@70c. ₱ pair; Quails, $1 50@$2 ₱ dozen; Ducks, Mallard, 88c.@$1; Ducks, Teal, 40c.@50c.; Ducks, canvas back, $2 50@$2 75; Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c. ₱ pair; Venison, saddle, 18c.@20c.; Venison, carcass, 14c.@15c. ₱ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has again declined materially, closing in favor of buyers, under a strong pressure to realize. Sales since our last 6,700 bbls., in lots, at $26@$26 37 for New Mess, closing at $26 cash; $26 25 for small lots one year old Mess; $24 for old Prime Mess; $25 25 for new do.; and $20 25@$20 50 for new Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,250 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' option, at $26 12½@$26 62½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand, at 11c.@12½c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 850 pkgs. Bacon is more inquired for, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@15c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@16c.; Long Ribbed, 15c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.; Short Clear at 15¾c.@16½c.; Long Cut Hams at 16c.@17c. ₱ lb.; sales 830 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue quiet, 12c.@12½c. for Western, and 12¾c.@13½c. for City, ₱ lb. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 1,800 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c., and 1,500 tcs., March and April delivery, sellers' option, at 18½c. ₱ lb., the market closing heavily. Beef continues in good request at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 540 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet; 140 tcs. Prime Mess sold on p. t. Beef Hams rule heavy at $39 50@$40 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 160 bbls. Butter is in less demand at 40c.@55c. for poor to prime, 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 25c.@42c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is dull at 16c.@22c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Continue dull and heavy. Sales since our last 410 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ₱ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 11c.@11½c.; refining at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Refining Sugars are in limited demand at 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 38,000 lbs. at 17c.@18c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 136,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c., and 47,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet at $2 28@$2 29 ₱ gallon; sales 80 bbls.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 200 bales Cotton on private terms; 400 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d. For London, 40,000 bushels Oats at 6½d. ₱ bushel. For a Spanish port a brig with extra heavy pipe staves at $40. For Tarragona and back an Italian vessel on private terms.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday next. *Part II.*, held by Justice Foster; short causes—Nos. 1916, 1551, 1710, 1495, 1307, 1965, 2004, 1480, 1714, 1313, 829, 1016, 1001, 1711, 2026, 1941, 2013, 2298, 1841, 2176, 2209, 2255, 2170, 2218, 2147, 2314. *Part III.*, held at No. 73 Duane-street, by Justice Mason—Nos. 544, 930, 938, 939, 860, 872, 922, 742, 746, 812, 998, 852, 1103, 13, 681, 47, 261, 619, 389, 1025.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Held by Justice Barnard—Nos. 92, 108, 110, 121, 158, 201, 202, 203.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Garvin—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1497, 491, 1799, 1795, 5037, 1475, 1927, 1929, 1933, 1935 to 1945. *Part II.*—Held by Justice Monell—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 2024, 2412, 1756, 2518, 2462, 2566, 2568, 2570, 2582, 2584, 2586, 2590, 2592, 2594, 2596.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Held by Judge Daly—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 763, 1050, 293, 1332, 1144, 1467, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1475, 1476, 928, 898, 1479, 1480. *Part II.*—Held by Judge Brady—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 771, 1442, 1174, 1118, 1417, 1432, 1252, 1428, 1046, 760, 1275, 1310, 1084, 1191, 1477.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Indiana Military Arrests—Martial Law Defined as Contradistinguished from Military Law and the Laws of War—Infractions of the Laws of War—How Punished—The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Authorized—Who is Subject to Martial Law not Determined by Residence or Location, in Respect to Actual Hostilities.

Exparte Milligan, Bowles, Horsen.—The Government makes the following argument in these cases. The points of the petitioners have before appeared.

It is assumed to be the well settled practice of the Courts of the United States, upon application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, that if it appear upon the facts stated by the petitioner, all of which shall be taken to be true, that he could not be discharged upon a return of the writ, then no writ will be issued. The questions, therefore, resolve themselves into the following:

1. Has the Military Commission jurisdiction to hear and determine the case submitted to it?

2. The jurisdiction failing, had the military authorities of the United States a legal right, at the time of filing the petition, to detain the petitioner in custody as a military prisoner, or for trial before a civil court?

First. A military commission derives its powers and authority wholly from martial law; and by that law and by military authority only are its proceedings to be judged or reviewed.

Second. Martial law is the will of the commanding officer of an armed force, or of a geographical military department, expressed in time of war within the limits of his military jurisdiction, as necessity demands and prudence dictates, restrained or enlarged by the orders of his military chief, or supreme executive ruler.

Third. Military law is the rules and regulations made by the legislative powers of the State for the government of its land and naval forces.

Fourth. The laws of war (when this expression is not used as a generic term) are the laws which govern the conduct of belligerents toward each other and other nations, *flagranté bello.*

These several kinds of laws should not be confounded, as their adjudications are referable to distinct and different tribunals. Infractions of the laws of war can only be punished or remedied by retaliation, negotiation or an appeal to the opinion of nations. Offences against military laws are determined by tribunals established in the acts of the Legislature which create these laws—such as Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry. The officer executing martial law is at the same time supreme legislator, supreme judge and supreme executive. As necessity makes his will the law, he only can define and declare it; and whether or not it is infringed, and of the extent of the infraction he alone can judge; and his sole order punishes or acquits the alleged offender.

But the necessities and effects of warlike operations which create the law, also give power incidental to its execution. It would be impossible for the Commanding General of an army to investigate each fact which might be supposed to interfere with his movements, endanger his safety, aid his enemy, or bring disorder and crime into the community under his charge. He therefore must commit to his officers, and in practice to a board of officers, as a tribunal, by whatever name it may be called, the charge of examining the circumstances and reporting the facts in each particular case, and of advising him as to its disposition—the whole matter to be then determined and executed by his order. (Examination of Major André before Board of Officers, Colonial Pamphlets, vol. 18.)

Hence arise military commissions to investigate and determine, not offences against military law by soldiers and sailors, not breaches of the common laws of war by belligerents, but the quality of the acts which are the proper subject of restraint by martial law.

Martial law and its tribunals have thus come to be recognized in the military operations of all civilized warfare. Washington, in the revolutionary war, had repeated recourse to Military Commissions; Gen. Scott resorted to them as instruments with which to govern the people of Mexico within his lines. They are familiarly recognized in express terms by the acts of Congress of July 17, 1862, chap. 201, sect. 5; March 18, 1863, chap. 75, sect. 36; Resolution No. 18, March 11, 1862; and their jurisdiction over certain offenses is also recognized by these acts.

But, as has been seen, Military Commissions do not thus derive their authority. Neither is their jurisdiction confined to the classes of offences therein enumerated. Assuming the jurisdiction where military operations are being in fact carried on over classes of military offences, Congress, by this legislation, from considerations of public safety, has endeavored to extend the sphere of that jurisdiction over certain offenders who were beyond what might be supposed to be the limit of actual military occupation.

As the war progressed, being a civil war, not unlikely, as the facts in this record abundantly show, to break out in any portion of the Union, in any form of insurrection, the President, as Commander-in-Chief, by his proclamation of Sept. 24, 1862, "ordered that during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary means for suppressing the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal practice, affording aid and comfort to rebels, against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and be liable to trial and punishment by Courts-martial or Military Commission.

Second—That the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who now or hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement, by any military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission."

This was an exercise of his sovereignty in carrying on war, which is vested by the Constitution in the President. This proclamation, which by its terms was to continue during the then existing insurrection, was in full force during the pendency of the proceedings complained of, at the time of the filing of this petition, and is still unrevoked or unannulled by any counter proclamation, treaty, or law of Congress.

While we do not claim that any legislation of Congress was needed to sustain this proclamation of the President, it being clearly within his power, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue it, yet, if it is claimed that legislative action is necessary to give validity to it, Congress has seen fit to expressly ratify this proclamation by the act of March 3, 1863, by declaring that the President, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, and in any part thereof. And the fourth section further declares "that any order of the President, or under his authority, made at any time during the existence of the present rebellion, shall be a defence in all courts to any action or prosecution, civil or criminal, pending or to be commenced, for any search, seizure, arrest, or imprisonment, made, done or committed, or acts omitted to be done, under and by virtue of such order."

The offences for which the petitioner for the purpose of this hearing is confessed to be guilty, are the offences enumerated in this proclamation. The prison in which he is confined is a "military prison" therein mentioned. As to him, his acts and imprisonment, the writ of *habeas corpus* is expressly suspended.

The time of the commencement and the duration of the insurrection are matters of which the Court will take judicial notice. Apparently admitting by his petition that a Military Commission might have jurisdiction in certain cases, the petitioner seeks to except himself by alleging that he is a citizen of Indiana, and has never been in the naval or military service of the United States, or since the commencement of the rebellion a resident of a rebel State; "therefore it has been and still is wholly out of his power to have acquired belligerent rights, and to have placed himself in such a relation to the Government as to enable him to violate the laws of war."

But we submit that neither residence, nor propinquity, to the field of actual hostilities is the test to determine who is or who is not subject to martial law even in a time of foreign war, and certainly not in a time of civil insurrection. The Commander-in-Chief has full power to make an effectual use of his forces. He must, therefore, have power to arrest and punish one who arms men to join the enemy in the field against him; one who holds correspondence with that enemy; one who is an officer of an armed force organized to oppose him; one who is preparing to seize arsenals and release prisoners of war taken in battle and confined within his military lines.

These crimes of the petitioner were committed within the State of Indiana, where his arrest, trial and imprisonment took place; within a military district of a geographical military department, duly established by the Commander-in-Chief; within the military lines of the army, and upon the theatre of military operations; in a State which had been and was then threatened with invasion, having arsenals which the petitioner plotted to seize, and prisoners of war whom he plotted to liberate; its citizens were liable to be made soldiers, and were actually ordered into the ranks; and to prevent their becoming soldiers the petitioner conspired with, and armed others to interfere. This record does not raise the question which was argued in another case and before another tribunal whether a military commission has jurisdiction over a purely civil crime, for the acts of which the petitioner has been found guilty were not only civil but military offences. These are holding communication with the enemy, conspiring with others to seize munitions of war stored in the arsenals, to liberate prisoners of war held for exchange, and organizing an armed force against the Government. He is not less an enemy because a traitor—not less a traitor because an enemy. Thus far the discussion has proceeded without reference to the effect of the Constitution upon war making powers, duties and rights, save to that provision which makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies. Does the Constitution provide restraint upon the exercise of this power?

The people of every sovereign State possess all the rights and powers of government. The people of the States in forming a more perfect union to insure domestic tranquillity and to provide for the common defence, have vested the power of making and carrying on war in the General Government, reserving to the States, respectively, only the right to repel invasion and suppress insurrection of such imminent danger as will admit of no delay. This right and power thus granted to the General Government is in its nature entirely executive, and in the absence of constitutional limitations would be wholly lodged in the President, as chief executive officer and Commander-in-Chief of the armies and navies.

Lest this grant of power should be so broad as to tempt its exercise in initiating war, in order to reap the fruits of victory, and therefore be unsafe to be vested in a single branch of a republican Government, the Constitution has delegated to Congress the power of originating war by declaration, when such declaration is necessary to the commencement of hostilities, and of provoking it by issuing letters of marque and reprisal. Consequently, also, the power of raising and supporting armies, maintaining a navy, employing the militia, and of making rules for the government of all armed forces while in the service of the United States. To keep out of the hands of the Executive the fruits of victory, Congress is also invested with the power to make rules for the disposition of captures by land or water. After war is originated, whether by declaration, invasion or insurrection, the whole power of conducting it, as to manner and as to all the means and appliances by which war is carried on by civilized nations, is given to the President. He is the sole judge of the exigencies, necessities and duties of the occasion, their extent and duration. During the war his powers must be without limit, because, if defending, the means of offence may be nearly illimitable, or, if acting offensively, his resources must be proportionate to the end in view—to conquer peace. New difficulties are constantly arising, and new combinations are at once to be thwarted, which the slow movement of legislative action cannot meet. These propositions are certainly axiomatic in the absence of all restraining legislation by Congress.

By the Constitution, as originally adopted, no limitations were put upon the war-making and war-contracting powers of Congress and the President, and after discussion, and after the attention of the country was called to the subject, no other limitation by subsequent amendment has been made, except by the third article, which prescribes that no soldier shall be quartered in any house in time of peace, without consent of the owner, or in time of war except in a manner prescribed by law. This, then, is the only expressed constitutional restraint upon the President as to the manner of carrying on war. There would seem to be no implied one; on the contrary, while carefully providing for the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of peace, the Constitution takes it for granted that it will be suspended in case of rebellion or invasion, (*i. e.* in case of war,) when the public safety requires it.

It is claimed that the 4th, 5th and 6th articles of amendment are restraints upon the war-making power. It never could have been intended by the second article, declaring that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed to hinder the President from disarming insurrectionists, rebels and traitors in arms while carrying on war against them. Nor that he would contravene the fourth article by searching and seizing their persons, houses, papers and effects without a warrant, upon probable cause previously supported by oath; or that the fifth article would be violated in depriving of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, the armed battalions of rebel foes of the country marching to attack the Capital, by killing some, making prisoners of others, and taking the arms, provisions and munitions of war of all. All these amendments are *in pari materia*, and if either is a restraint upon the President in carrying on war, in favor of the citizen, it is difficult to see why each and all of them are not.

The fifth article, confirming the right of presentment for crime, by its exception in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in service in time of war or public danger—*i. e.* when under the control of the General Government—makes provision for allowing Congress to enact rules and regulations for the government of the armed forces of the country in time of peace as well as in time of war, without the necessity of subjecting the offender to indictment and trial by jury. These are all peace provisions of the Constitution, and, like all other conventional and legislative laws and enactments are silent, "*inter arma,*" when "*salus populi suprema est lex!*"

It is claimed in the petitioner's brief that if he is accused of any crime against the law it is under the Conspiracy Act of 1861, and that by its terms he can only be punished upon conviction in a District or Circuit Court. We may well admit that a portion of the offences charged are within the purview of that act. But that act only provided for the punishment of a new offence before certain Courts, but did not oust the military tribunals of their jurisdiction of military offences.

It is a familiar exercise of martial law to allow the Courts of a country, when it may be done with safety, to perform their ordinary functions in regard to crimes committed among the people toward each other; but rarely, if ever, is any jurisdiction permitted of any crimes affecting the safety, well being or movements of the occupying army. But such exercise of civil power is wholly permissive and subordinate to the military power; and whether it shall be exercised at all is entirely within his discretion.

The second and third sections of the act, relating to *habeas corpus* of March 3, 1863, apply only to those persons who are held as "State or political offenders," and not to those who are held as prisoners of war. The petitioner was as much a prisoner of war, as, he had been taken in action, with arms in his hands. These actions apply, also, only to those persons the cause of whose detention is not disclosed, and not to those who, at the time when the lists by the provisions of said sections are to be furnished to the court, are actually undergoing trial before military tribunals upon written charges made against them. The law was framed to prevent imprisonment for an indefinite time without trial, not to interfere with the cases of prisoners undergoing trial. Its purpose was to make it certain that such persons should be tried.

The petitioner does not complain that he has been kept in ignorance of the charges against him, or that the investigation of those charges has been unduly delayed.

If the military tribunal has no jurisdiction, the petitioner may be held as a prisoner captured in war, aiding with arms the enemies of the United States, and held, under the authority of the United States, until the war terminates, then to be handed over by the military to the civil authorities, to be tried for his crimes under the acts of Congress, and before the Courts which he has selected.

David Dudley Field will conclude the argument in the case on behalf of the petitioners.

Conclusion of the Argument in the Indiana Military Arrest Cases—Martial Law, its Existence and Nature—The Power of the President to Authorize Military Commissions Denied—Such Commissions Unknown to the Law and their Proceedings Without Warrant—The Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus Vested in Congress.

Ex parte Mulligan, Bowles and Hovey.—David Dudley Field, Esq., of New-York, closed the argument in these cases, appearing for Bowles.

He said that the petitioners could have been tried and punished according to the ordinary civil tribunals for the offences charged against them; that for "conspiring against the Government of the United States;" for "affording aid and comfort to rebels against the authority of the United States;" for "inciting insurrection;" for the "disloyal practices" charged, and for the "violation of the laws of war" set forth, penalties considered sufficient by the law-making power, had been already declared, and ample provision made for indictment and trial in the ordinary courts. It should also be observed that these civil tribunals, State and Federal, usually sitting in the State of Indiana, were then, and always have been open: their regular proceedings have not been interrupted—their processes have been regularly executed. These are facts of public notoriety, and a part of the history of the country of which the Court will take judicial notice. The charges and specifications do not even suggest that the regular course of justice has been even once impeded. All that is pretended is, that the acts were done at a period of war and armed rebellion against the United States, in Indiana, a State within the military lines of the United States, and the theatre of military operations. This suggestion is a gross perversion of the facts. To be within military lines, is to be within the lines of sentinels which mark the boundary of military occupation, and within which the discipline of the camp, under the control of the Provost-Marshal, alone prevails. The Judges to whom this petition was addressed, know that this was not true then, and never had been true of the State of Indiana. They also know in what sense it could be said that Indiana was the theatre of military operations, or invaded or in danger of invasion. Certainly it was never so much as Pennsylvania, not so much even as Ohio or Illinois. It should also be remembered that the petitioners were simple citizens, not belonging to the army or navy; not in any official position nor in any manner connected with the service.

For these reasons there was no authority for the Commission to try the guilt or innocence of the parties. What is a Military Commission? Is it a body known to the laws? Is it a court-martial under another name, or what is the difference between them? Had the Commission any sanction of Congress? The order of the President, under the fourth section of the Act of March 3, 1863, only amounts to a defence to an action, civil or criminal, for a search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment. Assuming the act to be constitutional and valid, it gives no other validity or vitality to the President's order than this. Had Gen. Hovey executed the petitioners, and been indicted therefor for murder, under the laws of Indiana, the President's order and this act of Congress would not have sufficed for his defence. Or had a writ of prohibition been sued out from the Supreme Court of Indiana to restrain the Military Commission from acting, the President's order and the act of Congress would not have been of themselves a sufficient answer to the writ. There being no act of Congress for the establishment of the Commission, it depended entirely upon the executive will for its creation and support. The true question therefore is, whether the President in time of war, by his own mere will and judgment of the exigency, has the power to bring before his military officers any man or woman in the land, to be there subject to trial and punishment, even unto death. If the President has this awful power, whence does he derive it? From the Constitution? He can exercise no authority whatever but that which the Constitution of the country gives him. Beyond it he has no more power than any other citizen. Our system knows no authority above or beyond the law. The President, therefore, has no prerogative as representative of the people, or as interpreter of the popular will. What is called the war power of the President, is nothing more than the power of commanding the armies and fleets which Congress causes to be raised, and to command them, is meant to direct their operations.

Much confusion of ideas has been produced by mistaking executive power for kingly power. Our Executive has no kingly prerogative, not even for four years. The powers of the President do not include the power to raise or support an army; nor to provide or maintain a navy; nor to call for the militia to repel an invasion, nor to suppress an insurrection, nor to execute the laws; nor even to govern such portions of the militia as are called into the service of the United States; nor to make law for any of the forts, magazines, arsenals or dockyards. If, then, the President could not, even in flagrant war, except as authorized by Congress, call for the militia of Indiana, to repel an invasion of that State, or, when called, govern them, it is absurd to say that he could, nevertheless, under the same circumstances, govern the whole State and every person in it by martial law. Our forefathers carried their jealousy of the Executive so far as to provide that, for the protection of a State against domestic violence, the Legislature of the State should ask for it, if it could be convened. It is submitted, therefore, that upon the text of the original Constitution, as it stood when it was ratified, there is no color for the assumption that the President, by his mere will, without act of Congress, could create military commissions for the trial of persons not military for any cause or under any circumstances whatever. And if there was any doubt whatever in the minds of any as to the power of the President to establish military commissioners for the trial of persons not "in the land or naval forces, or the militia," in actual service, article third and fifth of the amendments would have removed the doubt, and forever set the matter at rest, no room is left for interpretation. The words are plain and direct. It would be difficult to make them plainer or more direct. "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury."

But if the power claimed for the President belongs to the Commander-in-Chief—as commander of the whole army, it belongs to every other commander of his own sphere; for if it exists at all, it is an incident of the commander of military force. Acts of Congress do not give it. Acts of Congress cannot take it away. It inheres in the military office, and goes with it wherever it goes. This will be true also of the State forces; for the Governor of each State is as much the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces as the President is of the national forces. Upon such a theory of the war power, the condition of this Republic of ours would be singularly deplorable and perilous, with our one Federal Commander-in-Chief, our thirty-six State Commanders-in-Chief, and any number of subordinate commanders, all armed with power to supersede every other tribunal but their own; and their own to constitute, *when* they please, of *whom* they please, and *for whom* they please. If the power exists independent of Congress, it may be exercised in any form which the commander may choose; persons may be arrested with or without warrant; they may be imprisoned with or without information of the cause thereof; they may be brought to trial before a Board of Officers or privates; their judges may be partial or impartial; the evidence may be legal or illegal, or there may be none at all; the sentence may be verbal, and carried into effect without written order of any kind. And it is not an answer to say that this is most unlikely to happen. Probabilities or possibilities are not under consideration. It might happen. The will of the Commander-in-Chief or his subordinates could not be controlled by Congress, and might be exerted in an irregular and tyrannical manner. It would not be a legal argument in favor of Military Commissions for civilians to say, even if it could be proven, that civil tribunals are inadequate to administer that swift justice which the exigencies of war sometimes demand. That would be an argument in favor of amending the Constitution, not for perverting it. The source and origin of the power to establish Military Commissions, if it exist at all, is in the assumed power to declare what is called martial law, (for, strictly, there is no such thing as martial law; it is martial rule.) If anything was settled in the constitutional law of the mother country at the period when our own Constitution was formed, it was the absolute illegality of Military Commissions for the trial of civilians, for any offence, at any time, or under any circumstances whatever. Sir Mattew Hale, in his history of the common law, says: "Touching the business of martial law three things are to be observed, viz.: First, that in truth and reality it is not a law, but something indulged rather than allowed as a law; the necessity of government, order and discipline in an army is that only which can give those laws a countenance, *quod enim necesnitas cogit defendi;* secondly, this indulged law was only to extend to members of the army, or to those of the opposed army, and never was so much indulged as intended to be executed or exercised upon others, for others who were not listed under the army had no color or reason to be bound by military constitutions applicable only to the army, whereof they were not parts, but they were to be ordered and governed according to the laws to which they were subject, though it were a time of war; third, that the exercises of martial law, whereby any person should lose his life, or member or liberty, may not be permitted in time of peace;" and Blackstone, after quoting and indorsing what has been said by Sir Matthew Hale, says: "Wherefore, Thomas Earl of Lancaser, being condemned at Pontefract, 15th Edw. II., by martial law, his attainder was reversed, I Edw. III., because it was done in time of peace; and it is laid down that if a lieutenant or other that hath commission of martial authority doth in time of peace hang or otherwise execute any man of color by martial law, this is murder, for it is against *Magna Carta.* The petition of right, moreover, enacts that no soldier shall be quartered on the subject without his own consent, and that no commission shall issue, to proceed within this land according to martial law." In Grant *vs.* Sir Charles Gould, (2 H. Black. 69, 98,) Lord Loughborough said: "Martial law, such as it is described by Hale, and such also as it is marked by Mr. Justice Blackstone, does not exist in England at all. Where martial law is established and prevails in any country, it is of a totally different nature from that which is inaccurately called martial law, merely because the decision is by a court-martial, but which bears no affinity to that which was formerly attempted to be exercised in the kingdom, which was contrary to the Constitution, and which has been for a century totally exploded." He further says: "In this country, all the delinquencies of soldiers are not triable as in most countries in Europe, by martial law; but where they are ordinary offences against the civil peace, they are tried by the common law courts. Therefore it is totally inaccurate to state martial law as having any place whatever within the realm of Great Britain." (Many other English authorities were cited on this point. The debates in the Federal Convention, showing how the provision as to the writ of *habeas corpus* came into its present shape, and the debates relative to the writ in the State Conventions of Massachusetts and Virginia, and the history of the third, fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution, were also cited.)

If, then, the President has not the powers of martial rule over others than martial persons, he cannot control them by either trial or arrest, or detain them against the interposition or the defiance of the judicial power, and the petitioners are entitled to be discharged upon the writ of *habeas corpus*, unless that writ is still suspended by competent power.

Taking the context, the universal understanding of the Constitution at the time it was formed, the contemporaneous exposition, the subsequent commentaries, and the political reasons which may be supposed to have affected the statesmen of that day, the argument would appear to be conclusive that the power of suspending the writ appertains to the legislative department of the Government and to that alone. Whether Congress has power to delegate this power was not considered.

But if it is admitted that when the petitioners were first arrested, the privilege of the writ was suspended as to them, by virtue of the act of 1863, and the President's Proclamation of September 15, 1863, it is nevertheless certain that, under the third section of the act, the suspension ceased at the end of twenty days from the 27th January, 1865—on the 17th of February of that year. A term of the Circuit Court of the United States was held in January, 1865, and adjourned without any indictment or presentment against the petitioners by its Grand Jury. The sentence against Bowles was approved and promulgated more than two months afterwards. Therefore, by this act of Congress, the petitioner was entitled to the writ, that he might be discharged.

United States Supreme Court.

Tuesday, March 6, 1866.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Speed, Hon. Luke P. Polland, of Vermont, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. O. H. Browning, Harvey B. Hurd, Esq., of Illinois, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of this Court.

On motion of Hon. [illegible] Howe, John D. Markham, Esq., of Wisconsin, was admitted an Attorney and Counselor of this Court.

No. 350. *Ex parte* in the matter of Limbiden P. Milligan, petitioner.

No. 365. *Ex parte* in the matter of Wm. E. Bowles, petitioner, and

No. 376. *Ex parte* in the matter of Stephen Horsey, petitioner.

The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. McDonald, Hon. Jas. A. Garfield and Mr. Black, for the petitioners.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 7.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Black, Willard Davis, Esq., of Kentucky, and Thos. L. Dilley, Esq., of Iowa, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Speed, Hon. Ralph Hill, of Indiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

No. 336—The Manchester Print Works plaintiff in error *vs.* Walker Aiken.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Hampshire.

The matters in controversy in this cause having been agreed and settled between the parties, it was, on motion of Hon. Daniel Clark, counsel for the plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 350—*Ex-parte.* In the matter of Lambiden P. Milligan, petitioner.

No. 365—*Ex-parte.* In the matter of Wm. A. Bowles, petitioner; and

No. 376—*Ex-parte.* In the matter of Stephen Horsey, petitioner.

The argument of these cases was continued by Mr. Black for the petitioners, and by Mr. B. F. Butler in opposition to the same.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Heavy Confiscation Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict and a Jury.

The United States vs. *Thirty-five Bales of Cotton marked B. B. B., &c.*—This was an action brought to forfeit this cotton for an alleged violation of the Non-intercourse Act. The cotton was brought into this port from Matanzas, and it was claimed that it was bought in Texas, and that the whole transaction was one in which the claimants here had, by agreement with other parties, planned to send out a cargo of goods to Matanzas, and with them to buy cotton in Texas.

The claimant, Mr. Camari, denied any such agreement, and denied that the cotton was bought in Texas.

The case was tried once before, and the jury disagreed. As will be recollected, there was then some intimation of improper practices on the part of a dissenting juryman, and some publication of cards in the newspapers.

The jury on this trial made but brief work with it. The trial took several days, but they were out only a few minutes, and returned with a verdict for the Government forfeiting the goods.

The value of the property, including penalties, &c., is understood to be about $60,000.

For the United States, Mr. Courtney and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Hirsch and Mr. Donohue.

Counterfeiters of Currency.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The case of Garnaut and Lachmann, accused of having counterfeit United States currency notes in their possession, was brought before the Commissioner again yesterday.

Officer Golden, who assisted in the arrest, testified that, in searching Garnaut, he found on his person three counterfeit ten-dollar bills, purporting to be of the issue of the Easton Bank, Pennsylvania.

The further examination of the case was postponed till Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

Protest of a Check—Purchase of Stock on a Margin.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—MARCH 7.

Before Justice Foster and a Jury.

Wm. B. Jaudon et al. vs. *Daniel S. Read et al.*—This action was brought on a check for $2,000, given by the defendant Read to the defendant Caldwell, to be used by the defendant Caldwell as a margin or security against loss on the purchase and sale of 200 shares of Cumberland Coal Stock and 100 shares of New-York Central Railroad Stock, which was to be purchased and sold for the benefit of Read and Caldwell together. This stock was bought and sold by the plaintiffs as the defendants' brokers, they having received the check as a margin. The check was on a bank out of town, and before the check was presented for payment the stock had been bought and sold at a profit to the defendants, and the check was therefore not paid. After the check was protested and returned to the plaintiffs, they bought 200 shares of Erie Stock for the defendant Caldwell, upon which they made a loss, and afterward brought this action against Read and Caldwell on the check, to recover this loss.

The defendants resisted this, the defendant Read claiming that the check was never protested as against him; also that after the check was returned to the plaintiffs, and payment refused, they had no right to and did not purchase any other stock on the credit of the check.

When the plaintiff rested, the Court allowed him to withdraw a juror, on the ground that he had not proved his cause of action as alleged in the complaint.

E. M. Wright and H. S. Bennet, Esqrs., for plaintiff; for defendant, Ira D. Warren, Esq.

"Our American Cousin Again."

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, McCunn and Jones.

Laura Keene vs. *Charles L. Stuart.*—This appeal came again before this Court, and was argued by the respective counsel. The suit instituted by Laura Keene for an injunction to restrain the defendants from performing the play of "Our American Cousin" had been dismissed with costs. The injunction had also been peremptorily refused. On the hearing of the case, Mr. Edwin James, the defendant's counsel, objected to the admission of certain evidence, which the Court sustained. The appeal was therefore amended.

Mr. Edwin James stated that the proceeding with this case in its present stage was merely for the purpose of harassing and annoying Messrs. Clarke and Stuart. No object could be obtained by it. They had long since ceased to perform the play at the Winter Garden Theatre, and the injunction was, therefore, wholly unavailing. The counsel then argued that the decision of the Court below as to the rejection of the evidence was correct. The record and proceedings of the United States Court should have been proved either in compliance with the laws of the State of New York, or at common law. But the plaintiff adduced no evidence in compliance with either. He cited many American and English authorities in support of his argument.

Mr. Booth, for the plaintiff, argued that the objection was a technical one, and made only to evade a trial of the case on its merits.

Mr. James—Your case has been tried on its merits three times, and each time has failed. This is the "fifth appearance of the 'American Cousin' in this Court."

Judge Robertson said he saw no evidence whatever at common law in support of the plaintiff's case.

Decision reserved.

Berrien & McGredon for plaintiff; Edwin James & Dunphy for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Justice Barbour.

Max Maretzek *vs.* Wm. Caldwell et al.; order granted. Fabbri *vs.* Martin Kalbfleisch; order granted. Clinton Rice *vs.* Isadore Lyon; order granted. John Dean *vs.* Wm. O'Bernie; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 6.

By Justice Barnard.

Samuel S. Doughty *vs.* Julia A. Coulter et al.; motion granted. Ellen Roach, &c., *vs.* John Eagan; motion for judgment granted. Harriet S. Gray *vs.* Francis C. Gray; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; plaintiff to have the custody of the child. Philip Sarb *vs.* Jacob Stiner et al.; motion denied. John Stephenson *vs.* Wm. J. Schidel et al.; motion granted on payment of all costs to date. Clara M. De Land *vs.* Charles W. De Land; motion granted. The People *ex-rel.* Richard O'Brien *vs.* John Healy et al.; motion granted, and defendants found guilty of a gross contempt, and they and each of them are fined $100. Isaac Bernhard *vs.* Wm. A. Juch et al.; motion for judgment granted. Wm. Neustaedter, &c., *vs.* Joseph Strauss; motion denied. Thomas C. Fields *vs.* Hiram Geer, &c.; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine. Mendell Samter *vs.* Abram Nussbaum et al.; motion granted. Geo. M. Miller, &c., *vs.* Daniel Gallagher et al.; order granted. Samuel B. H. Judah *vs.* James A. Painter et al.; allowance granted of $75 to guardian *ad litem.* Abraham S. Jones *vs.* Thomas H. Landon; motion denied. Stephen H. Tallman *vs.* Chas. W. De Land et al.; order granted.

By Justice Ingraham.

Mary E. Ellsworth *vs.* William L. Ellsworth; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Howard Newlin *vs.* Freeman Conner et al.; the party may be discharged from custody on payment of $10 costs and Sheriff's fees. H. B. Demilt *vs.* Austin Kelly et al.; motion granted, unless cause is brought to trial at the March term. In the matter of the application of D. W. Swallow to be discharged from imprisonment; proof of advertising and notice should be filed with the papers; on filing such proof, the discharge will be granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. J. A. Fuller *vs.* Eberhard Faber; motion granted and reference ordered to hear and determine. Henrietta M. Dimmick *vs.* John Ericson; motion granted on payment of costs, judgment to stand as security, defendant to take short notice of trial. J. D. Kemp *vs.* Abraham Blauvelt; motion granted. Emile Sauer *vs.* Charles A. Wright; motion denied. David Cahn *vs.* George Gee; motion denied with costs. Francis A. Esty (4 cases) *vs.* John W. Embler; motion granted and reference ordered. Henry Daly, Jr., *vs.* Wm. H. Furman; reference ordered to hear and determine. Wm. B. Latson *vs.* Selina J. Latson; motion denied. Clara M. De Land *vs.* Charles W. De Land; motion granted. Stephen H. Tallman *vs.* Charles W. De Land; motion granted. Julius Dickman *vs.* Minnie Dickman; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. In the matter of the Receivership of the Columbia Insurance Company; order settled. David Anderson *vs.* H. B. Livingston; motion denied. The Union Bank *vs.* Garret O. Mott; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 6.

By Justice Barbour.

John L. Klein *vs.* William Cramer; motion granted. Alexander Adams *vs.* The First National Petroleum Company of New-York City; motion granted. Wm. H. McVickar *vs.* Augustus W. Greenleaf; order amending complaint granted. Theodore H. Butler vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company; motion granted.

By Justice Monell.

Wm. Wright et al. *vs.* Israel Ritterman; motion granted on terms. Charles F. Sacor and another *vs.* Thurlow Weed et al.; injunction discharged with $10 costs. Ann Norris *vs.* Thomas D. Norris; motion granted—see papers on file. Ancel Berk and another *vs.* Adolf Berliner; motion denied with $7 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 8.

By Justice Barbour.

Theodore Phenix *vs.* Richard M. Harrington; motion granted. Clinton Rice et al. *vs.* Leroy M. Spear; motion granted. Oliver H. Wood et al. *vs.* Albert L. De Camp; motion granted, and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. Louise Potter *vs.* John A. Miller et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 8.

By Justice Ingraham.

Mary J. Pierce *vs.* Benjamin Pierce; Allie Simmons *vs.* John Simmons; Marcia A. Bulkley *vs.* Josiah Bulkley; Miriam Myers *vs.* Morris Myers; reports confirmed and judgment of divorce granted in each case. George A. Vogel *vs.* Norton et al.; Geo. V. N. Baldwin *vs.* Catharine King; orders settled. Ely Hoppock *vs.* Erastus Plato et al.; case settled.

By Justice Barnard.

Wm. Elliott *vs.* Jane Weeks; motion to set aside judgment granted, with costs; motion to offset judgment denied, with $10 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

Christian Walters, who caused the death of David Saffen, by shooting, on the 28th of September, 1865, pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Ann Conlin, Annie Brower and Margaret Campbell, three gentle creatures of exceedingly social manners and accommodating habits, took the liberty of relieving Mr. John Turton of his gold watch and chain, valued at the sum of $120, on the 24th of February, and pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. They were remanded for sentence.

Henry Howard pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen a piece of cassimere valued at $70 from Mr. John P. Rechtein, No. 274 Canal-street, on the 23d of February. He was remanded for sentence.

John Ross, on the 19th of February, deliberately and by malice aforethought, lifted and carried away from the establishment of Mr. Wm. Sachse, No. 783 Broadway, a show-case of the value of $40, and shirts of the value of $90. When arraigned he had the coolness to put in a plea of guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, which being accepted, he was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of two years.

George Wood stole two dresses from Mrs. Margaret Day, of No. 28 Laurens-street, on the 20th of February. The dresses were valued at $93. The accused pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Edward Nelson accommodated himself with two overcoats, the property of James Halsey, No. 93 Duane-street, on the 18th of February. The coats were valued at $120. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny and was remanded for sentence.

Lewis Isaacs, a pickpocket of the accomplished persuasion, pleaded guilty to grand larceny from the person, in having stolen from the pocket of Mr. Dennis Tuomey, of Brooklyn, while standing in Vesey-street, his pocketbook. Mr. Tuomey caught the miscreant in the act of withdrawing his hand from his pocket, and held him till an officer took charge of him. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Patrick McCann, in company with two other desperadoes, on the night of the 19th of February assaulted and robbed Mr. John Kalinski, a Polish gentleman, as he was passing the corner of Wooster-street. It appeared that the prisoner struck him and knocked him down, after which he remembered feeling some person taking his pocket-book out of his pocket. He gave the alarm, and a policeman who arrived promptly on the spot arrested the whole three of the assailants. The jury found McCunn guilty of an assault with intent to commit a robbery, and the Court sentenced him to the State Prison for the term of five years. The two associates of McCunn are now in prison awaiting trial on the charge of robbery in the first degree.

Francis Wall and Wm. Goodman pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, having on the 3d instant broken into the dwelling of Mary Ann Lyons, No. 111½ West Twenty-fourth-street, and stolen therefrom goods of the value of $69 05. The 5 cents was the value of a part of a candle which the accused are alleged to have taken for the purpose of lighting themselves out. Owing to this cautious movement on their part Wall was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months, and Goodman was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Frederick V. Jones pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having stolen from William Hillings, of the New-Jersey Express Company, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, on the 2d inst., a package containing the sum of $38 70. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Amos Royall pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. The accused was barkeeper in the Waverley House, No. 697 Broadway, and Martin V. B. Sharrot placed in a cigar-box behind the bar the sum of $155, for Christopher C. Williams, oysterman. The accused took the liberty of opening the cigar-box, and appropriating to his own use the oyster money, then left. He was remanded for sentence.

James Taylor, a waiter, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. On the 3d of January the prisoner stole from Charles A. Reed, of No. 71 West Fourteenth-street, articles of the value of $75. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

William Mitchell, on the 18th of February, stabbed Allen Johnson, of No. 49 Leonard-street, in the breast, and cut his arm. He pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

George Thomas, *alias* Matthias Doran, was a fellow-boarder with Amzi Field, at No. 28 Sullivan-street, and on the 19th of February took from the pocket of an unoccupied pair of pantaloons belonging to the said Amzi the sum of $54. The prisoner pleaded guilty to larceny from the person, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Edward Perkins "carried away" a jib-sail belonging to Capt. John Murray of the sloop *Ida Ann*, on the 13th or 14th of July, 1865. The sail was valued at $100. Perkins pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

James Clark, during the fire at the City Assembly Rooms in Broadway on the 15th of February, helped himself to the open-faced gold watch belonging to Edward Bill, of No. 9 West Washington-place. He was tried on a charge of grand larceny from the person, found guilty, and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Ann Conlin, Annie Brower and Margaret Campbell, three gentle creatures of exceedingly social manners and accommodating habits, took the liberty of relieving Mr. John Turton of his gold watch and chain, valued at the sum of $120, on the 24th of February, and pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Annie Brower, the youngest of the two, was sent to the House of Refuge, and her two companions were discharged.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A CLOTHES-LINE THIEF.

William Harris, colored, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year on the charge of stealing linen from the yards of dwelling-houses. From Margaret Hyatt he stole $25 worth of clothing from the line, and from another woman about the same amount. One larceny was committed at No. 127 Amity-street, on Thursday evening; the same night, Officer Connors saw the accused, about a quarter to eight, at West Twenty-seventh-street, with a bundle. He followed him into a second-hand dealers' store, where he offered to sell the goods. Suspecting the officer, he gave the goods a shove, and caused them to fall on the other side of the counter. The dealer said, "You thief, lift your wet goods up." The people robbed having reported their loss at the Station-house, owners for the goods were found and the prisoner was convicted.

ASSAULTING A WAITER GIRL.

Eugene Latten, bar-keeper and general manager of a pretty waiter girl saloon on Broadway, was charged with assaulting Kate Wilson, one of the waiters. He knocked her down in the saloon and choked her because she had some difficulty with another girl. Policeman Edward F. Wyeth, on being examined for the defence, said that he sat behind a railing near the bar in citizens clothes reading a paper. The girl and the prisoner had some words about the checks and she refused to give them up, when he took them from her. They had a slight scuffle, that was all. When asked what he was doing there, he said he had been acquainted with the proprietor for years, and that he went down there to meet a young man that he had promised to get a position on the Eighth Avenue Railroad. Another witness named Jacobs said that he kept a gift-prize establishment in this saloon. He denied playing three-card monté at his stand, but admitted he had seen it played. The Court remarked that it was a very strange place for a policeman to pass his evenings in; it was not only a pretty waiter girl saloon, one of those places so strongly denounced by the Police Commissioners, but in addition to that they had a mock jewelry stand in the place, where victims were plied with liquor, and then robbed by professional gamblers. The defendant was found guilty and fined $50.

STRANGE FRIENDSHIP.

John Harlem, a gas-fitter, was charged with committing a violent assault on John Carey, a fellow boarder. Although two weeks had elapsed since the occurrence, Carey's eyes were still black and bloodshot. Complainant said he had only been a boarder in the house about three weeks, but during that time he had been in constant fear of his life; he had often seen the prisoner handle a pistol, and from the way he used it he expected to be shot, and hence he avoided him as much as possible. The evening that the assault was committed he was quietly proceeding to his room, when, without the least provocation, he was unmercifully beaten, and but for the interference of the inmates in the house he would have been murdered. The prisoner, in defence, said the witness came home drunk, and he undertook to help him up stairs, but instead of appreciating his kindness, he turned round and struck him. Although out on bail, and there were several in the house who witnessed the occurrence, he did not think it necessary to bring a boarder to substantiate his statement. He was convicted and remanded to prison.

AIDING A THIEF TO ESCAPE.

John Schuller was charged with assaulting Silas Davis, under the following circumstances: An officer was in pursuit of two thieves, and the prisoner was in the crowd that was pursuing. He caught one of the thieves, when Schuller came up and said, "You are smart;" then, without further parley, knocked him down. He followed the prisoner until he found a policeman, when he had him arrested. Guilty; Penitentiary three months.

A YOUNG PICKPOCKET.

William Carroll, aged 10, was charged with picking the pocket of Ida Lovejoy. She had been sent on an errand by her mother, and the prisoner and another boy of the same age followed her. Carroll jostled against her, and when she stood looking at him his companion thrust his hand in her pocket, took her pocket-book, and both fled. The accused was sent to the House of Refuge.

SHOP-LIFTERS.

Kate Halay pleaded guilty to stealing two shawls.

but her associate Michael McCabe, pleaded not guilty. John Lee, the complainant, said the prisoners came into his store about 8 o'clock in the evening and asked to see their stock of Spring shawls. Witness lighted the gas, and while the woman kept moving about among the goods the man kept talking foolishly about their texture; while he did so he placed himself in such a position that witness had to keep his back to the woman. They were shown a number of shawls, and the woman when she thought the proprietor could not see her, having stepped behind him, lifted up her dress and placed the shawl beneath. They then asked to see another style of shawls, and after manœuvering a little while, she placed another shawl under her skirt. She then said, "Mike, you can please yourself about the style, I'm going below to get some muslin." As she passed down stairs, Mr. Lee followed her, when she walked hurriedly out into the street. He still followed her and ordered the clerks to detain her companion. She was overtaken about a block off, and on her way to the store she dropped both shawls. The man was sent to the Penitentiary for six months and the woman for four.

A SUPPER ROOM.

Frederick Geras two weeks ago paid $1,400 cash for a supper-room at No. 106½ Eldridge-street. After his purchase of the place he continued the same business as his predecessor. The Police, it appears, have often tried to break the place up, but it seems that when a complaint had been made against the house, the ownership had suddenly changed hands, and there was no evidence to hold the new owner. The Police said the place was visited by very many children, whose ages varied from 10 to 15 years, who were taken there for improper purposes. Officer King said he had seen women shoved out of the house at 3 o'clock in the morning, so drunk that as soon as they reached the street they staggered and fell. Some girls of tender years he had also seen leave the place under the influence of liquor.

The prisoner was convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

STEALING ROPE.

John Vaseo, a Swede, was brought up for trial last week on the charge of stealing a coil of rope from a Danish ship lying at Pier No. 8 North River. The defendant, who was a seaman about 20 years of age, claimed that he did not understand the English language. The Court refused to try the prisoner until a Danish interpreter was brought into court to explain to the defendant the evidence that had been adduced against him. The case, therefore, went over to this session, John Paterson, the complainant, also a Dane, promising to bring an interpreter with him. He neglected to do so yesterday, and another remand was about to be made, when the services of a prisoner to interpret was offered and accepted. The proof was that the prisoner had made the acquaintance of some Danish sailors, and taking advantage of the liberty accorded him on the ship, he stole a coil of rope from the deck, and was caught coming off the dock with it by Officer Morris. He was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The interpreter, a very respectable-looking Dane, was himself arraigned at the bar for larceny, but the complainant failing to appear he was discharged.

IMPERFECT COMPLAINTS.

John Fudge and Michael Riley entered a lager-beer saloon on the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue. Above the bar-room a private ball was going on, and Officer Theodore Horner, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was detailed to see that none but those who had tickets went up to the ball-room. To get up to the room the bar had to be passed, where the officer stood. Fudge came in about 11 o'clock, and created a disturbance, and was about to hit a man, when the officer interposed, took him by the arm and said there should be no fighting there. Thereupon Fudge drew a loaded revolver, seized the officer by the throat and pointed the pistol at him, but the officer did not give Fudge time to cock it. He closed in on him, threw him on the floor, and took the pistol from him. Riley in the scuffle also took a hand in for his friend Fudge, and hit the officer. The assault was committed, but the objection raised was that the assault was set forth in the complaint to have been committed in the ball-room up stairs, when in fact it took place in the bar-room on the floor below. The complaint was held to be good on the ground that the assault took place in the same building. The accused were convicted and remanded.

Addes Burke was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 16 Leroy-place, Bleecker-street. The complainant, Edward Wilson, resided on the first floor himself; the second is occupied as a piano warehouse; the third floor by a private family; the fourth and fifth floors by defendant and her husband. She has one or two furnished rooms, that have been let to female boarders. The complaint reads that "all that portion of the premises No. 16 are occupied by defendant," whereas the complainant himself admitted that he rented the first floor of the same house. The complaint was, of course, dismissed.

MINOR ITEMS.

Daniel Wentz was walking home about 11 o'clock at night, and when at the corner of Pike and Division streets, Lawrence Colby, aged 28, snatched the watch from witness and ran off. Penitentiary six months.... Jacob A. Waterhouse was found guilty of improper conduct toward a child seven years of age, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $50. The accused is the son of a very wealthy family in this City. Within the last month offences of this character have become so numerous that it appears almost impossible to trust a child out of one's sight, and these outrages are all committed by intelligent men, some of them classical scholars....Officer Peter Sherndon had a man arrested for a violation of a Corporation ordinance, but when examined he couldn't tell the month the week, or the day when he made the arrest. He kept tossing his head and swinging backward and forward in the witness' chair repeating "Let me see," so often that the Court got tired, and told him to go home and brace up his memory.....Emanuel Lewis, a tailor, either picked the pocket of Margaret Daley, of No. 31 Oxford-street, Brooklyn, while she was fixing her garter, or she dropped her pocket-book, and prisoner picked it up. She followed him and ordered him to give it up. He gave up the pocket-book after a walk of several blocks, but $5 had been abstracted. Complainant still followed him, and went into his shop, where he tried to hide himself, and had him arrested. Penitentiary three months....John C. Daws, captain of a canal boat, was robbed of a considerable amount of bed clothing, but who the thief was he could not say. He saw the property at the Station-house. The officer who caught the thief did not respond to his name, and consequently the thief was acquitted.

Important to City Railroads—The Extra Cent Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two important City Railroad decisions have just been made by the General Term of the Common Pleas, in respect to which some misapprehension at first existed, and perhaps still exists. I refer to the cases of Black *vs.* the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, and Hoyt *vs.* the same.

These actions were brought in the District Court to recover a penalty of fifty dollars, under a law of this State, passed in 1857, in each instance in which the plaintiff had been charged and paid six cents fare, on the ground that it was illegal, and extortion within the meaning of that act.

Black, in his case, claimed that the Company was limited to five cents by its contract with the City Corporation, while Hoyt, in his case, claimed that the Company having been incorporated under the general Railroad Act was governed by the rate of fare prescribed by that act, three cents a mile.

Both parties were defeated in the Lower Court and appealed to the Common Pleas.

The opinions of the Appellate Court have been published and the result of the decision is:

First—That the penal Act of 1857 has no application to our City Railroads;

Second—That the fare which the Companies are entitled to charge is that agreed upon between them and the City Corporation, five cents, and that they are not affected in this respect by the general Railroad Act.

Third, That while the Companies have the right under the United States Revenue Law to add the duty prescribed by that act to the rates of fare, it would be impracticable so to do, as the amount to be added to each fare would only be about one-eighth of a cent, and there is no such fractional denomination, and that the Company had no right to add more than that exact fraction. They therefore decided that the plaintiff could recover back the odd cents which he had paid, but nothing more.

It happened, however, that since these cases were tried, and since the argument of the appeal, Congress, to meet this very difficulty about the fractional part of a cent, passed a special act, (March 3, 1865,) by which whenever the addition of the tax to the fare "shall amount to a sum involving the fraction of one cent," the company liable to the duty "shall be authorized to add to such fare one cent in lieu of such fraction." See Satutes at large, 38th Congress, 1864-5, page 485. This act of course had no application to these two cases, which were commenced and tried and the appeal argued before the passage of the act.

It would be a great mistake, therefore, to suppose that this decision of the Common Pleas determines that the companies have now no right to charge six cents. On the contrary, whatever may have been the law before the Act of March 3, 1865, it is beyond a doubt that since that period they have had and now have that right. The decision itself admits the right to charge the duty, if it were practicable, and the impracticability has been perfectly obviated by the act of Congress last referred to.

JOHN SLOSSON, Counsel for Defendants.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

STATED SESSION—Tuesday, March 6, 1866, } 12 o'clock, M. }

Present—Henry Smith, Esq., President, and the following members:

Supervisors Blunt, Bleakley, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—10.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 17 City Hall.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report (p. 109) of Committee on Annual Taxes, on the subject of estimates of expenditures of the County for 1866, was taken up and considered.

Supervisor TWEED moved that the ordinance be read, and that the various items thereof when read, be considered approved, unless objected to.

Which was carried.

COURT-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION..........$500,000 00

Supervisor ELY moved that the said item be stricken from the ordinance.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisor Ely—1.

Negative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—8.

PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK-BOOKS....$60,000 00

Supervisor Tweed moved that the item be increased to $80,000 00.

Which was carried.

Supervisor Tweed moved to insert in the ordinance the following:

HARLEM BRIDGE..........$179,487 47

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Roche, Stewart, Tweed—3.

Negative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Smith, Willmann—7.

Supervisor Tweed moved to insert in the ordinance the following item:

JUDGMENTS—To pay George H. Purser amount of judgment obtained against him while holding office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments..........$4 50

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Tweed—5.

Negative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Ely, Stewart, Willmann—5.

The report of Committee on Annual Taxes was then accepted, and the ordinance, as amended, adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—9.

Negative—Supervisor Ely—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

BILLS.

Bill of Archibald Hall, Jr., amounting to $178 80, for painting City Judges' office.

Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bill of Archibald Hall, Jr., amounting to $497 55, for painting county offices.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Bill of Lewis Carpenter, amounting to $63 55, for fitting up Sheriff's office.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Bill of Lewis Carpenter, amounting to $142 40, for hanging doors and repairs to room of Court of Common Pleas.

Which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Bill of James G. Murphy, amounting to $41 66, for services as Recording Clerk in the County Clerk's office during December, 1864.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Bills of Col. Rush C. Hawkins, amounting to $460, for rent of rooms used by the First Regiment N. Y. S. N. G.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

Bill of Tradesmen's Bank, amounting to $36,439 59, for amount of taxes paid on account of United States Securities, &c.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Banks, &c.

Bill of Keyser & Co., amounting to $57 98, for repairs to Civil Court rooms.

Which was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

Bill of Keyser & Co., amounting to $615 03, for repairs to County Offices.

Which was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

Bill of Keyser & Co., amounting to $101 38, for repairs to Criminal Court rooms.

Which was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

Bill of Keyser & Co., amounting to $21 45, for repairs to chamber and room of Board.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on repairs to Chamber and Room.

REQUISITIONS.

Requisitions were received from the following named, for printing, stationery, &c.:

Clerk of Superior Court.

Excise Commissioners.

Which was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Court of Sessions, with the following return of jurors personally summoned:

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Feb. 5, 22 Grand Jurors, personally summoned.

Court of General Sessions.

Feb. 5, 26 Grand Jurors, personally summoned.

Feb. 5, 79 Grand Jurors, personally summoned.

Feb. 19, 57 Grand Jurors, personally summoned.

Which was ordered on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

Supervisor STEWART presented the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby authorized and directed to lease the premises known as the fourth floor of 596 Broadway, from April 1, 1866, to May 1, 1868, at the annual rent of $2,500, said premises to be used and occupied as armories and drill-rooms, and the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to pay said rent quarterly, from appropriation for "Armories and Drill-rooms," and that the above-named premises be and are hereby assigned to the Fourth Regiment Infantry N. Y. S. N. G., late One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, when said lease is executed.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Blunt, Bleakley, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—10.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

The PRESIDENT submitted the following:

Resolved, That the salaries of Peter Maher, Attendant at Superior Court, and Nathaniel Hepburn, Messenger at Court of Special Sessions, be and are hereby fixed at $1,000 each per annum, to take effect from date of their appointment by the Judges of said Courts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—9.

Negative—Supervisor Blunt—1.

Supervisor Fox presented the following:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby authorized and directed to lease the premises situated and known as "Second Regiment Armory," corner Hall place and Seventh-street, for five years, from January, 1866, at the yearly rent of twenty-six hundred dollars, and the Comptroller be and is hereby directed and authorized to pay said rent quarterly from the appropriation for "Armories and Drill-rooms," and the Second Regiment be and are hereby assigned to said premises, to be used and occupied by the said regiment as armory and drill-rooms.

Which was referred to the Special Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

Supervisor ROCHE presented the following:

Resolved, That the salary of Wm. T. McGrath, Attendant at Supreme Court, be and the same is hereby fixed at $1,000 per annum, to take effect from the date of the appointment, Sept. 1, 1865.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Tweed, Williams—7.

Negative—Supervisor Stewart—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor TWEED moved to discharge the Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of a Recorder from the further consideration of the same.

Which was carried.

Supervisor TWEED moved to ballot for a Recorder to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. John T. Hoffman.

Which was carried.

Supervisors Fox and Bleakley tellers.

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	5
Of which John Sedgwick received	4
Of which Isaac Dayton received	1—10
No choice.	

SECOND BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	5
Of which Thos. B. Van Buren received	3
Of which Charles S. Spencer received	2—10
No choice.	

THIRD BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	6
Of which Charles S. Spencer received	4—10
No choice.	

FOURTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	5
Of which Isaac Dayton received	3
Of which Charles S. Spencer received	2—10
No choice.	

FIFTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	5
Of which Orlando P. Stewart received	3
Of which Charles S. Spencer received	2—10
No choice.	

SIXTH BALLOT.

Whole number of votes	10
Of which John K. Hackett received	10

Whereupon the following was presented:

Resolved, That by virtue of the appointing power conferred on this Board by chap. 488 of Laws of 1847, § 3, John K. Hackett is hereby appointed Recorder of the City of New-York, to fill the vacancy occasioned Dec. 30, 1865, by the resignation of John T. Hoffman.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Ely, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—10.

REPORTS.

The Special Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms, to whom was referred the annexed bill, respectfully

REPORT:

That said bill is rendered for repairs to Armory of the Seventh Regiment, and is a legal County charge. The following is submitted, viz.;

Resolved, That the bill of A. J. Garvey, for repairs to Seventh Regiment Armory, be audited and allowed at nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and the Comptroller directed to pay it from appropriation for Armories and Drill Rooms.

Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Blunt, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Tweed, Willmann—8.

Negative—Supervisor Stewart—1.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to whom was referred the annexed bills, respectfully

REPORT.

That said bills are for carting, ballot-boxes, meals for Policemen, &c., on the day of the November election, 1865, and were incurred by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

The bills are duly certified and are a proper charge upon the County.

The following is therefore submitted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the sum of seven hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty cents, ($746 60,) to be paid by said Treasurer to the several parties named in the communication hereto attached, in full for carting ballot-boxes for general election, 1865, and for her expenses incurred therewith, the same having been certified as correct, and the vouchers therefor to be deposited with the Comptroller. The amount therefor to be charged to the appropriation for Election Expenses.

Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Tweed, Willmann—8.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the annexed petitions for corrections of tax for the year 1865, respectfully

REPORT

That your Committee have carefully examined said petitions and also the several parties who ask for relief, and have come to the conclusions as set forth in the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the tax on $10,000 assessed against Rebecca E. Noah, widow of Mordecai Noah, for the year 1865, be and the same is hereby remitted, the petitioner having been absent from the County of New-York during the whole time the tax books were open for examination, and having no personal property.

Resolved, That the petition of the Etna Fire Insurance Company for reduction of tax for the year 1865, be and is hereby referred to the Comptroller with power, this Board having no power in the premises.

Resolved, That the tax on a valuation of $3,000 personal property, assessed against Armand Plant for the year 1865, be and is hereby reduced to a valuation of $500, said Plant having only that amount of personal property, and having been absent from the County of New-York during the whole time the tax books were open for examination.

Resolved, That a tax on a valuation of $5,000 personal property, assessed against Joseph R. Benjamin for the year 1865, be and is hereby reduced to the valuation of $500, said Benjamin having only that amount of personal property, and having been sick and unable to attend to any business during the whole time the tax books were open for examination.

Resolved, That the tax on $3,000 personal property assessed against Wm. H. McMillan for the year 1865, be and is hereby remitted, said McMillan having been a resident and taxpayer of Kings County, New-York, during the whole of 1863 and 1864, and therefore not liable to taxation in this County.

Resolved, That the tax on $10,000 personal property, assessed against Samuel R. Mabbatt, for the year 1865, be and the same is hereby remitted, he having no personal property, and having applied at the Tax Commissioners' office at the proper time, and was told he was not assessed on personal property.

Resolved, That the tax on a valuation of $25,000, assessed against Melville Mead, non-resident for the year 1865, be reduced to a valuation of $15,760, he having only that amount of personal property invested in business in this County, and having been notified by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments that he was assessed only on a valuation of $5,000.

Resolved, That the tax on a valuation of $10,000 personal property assessed against Thomas S. Negus, non-resident, for the year 1865, be reduced to a valuation of $5,000, he having only that amount of personal property, and having been notified by the Commissioners of Taxes and assessments that he was assessed only on a valuation of $5,000.

Resolved, That the tax assessed against the Knickerbocker Ice Company on a valuation of one hundred thousand dollars personal estate for the year 1865 be and the same is hereby reduced to a valuation of thirty-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-nine dollars, that being the full amount of personal estate owned by said Company liable to taxation in the City and County of New-York, as appears by the affidavit of Alfred Barmore, Esq., President of the said Company, and the sworn statement annexed thereto, and the said Company having submitted to the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, while the tax-books were open for examination and correction by law, a sworn statement of the affairs and accounts of the said Company showing the said balance on hand liable to taxation, which sworn statement was left with one of the Clerks who had charge of the books in the Tax Commissioner's office, after several visits to the said office during office hours, and failing to find either of the Commissioners in said office to receive said statement.

Resolved, That the petitions of George H. Petrie, Executor of J. S. Petrie and the Trustees of Grand-Street Presbyterian Church, and James Masterson, H. G. Marquand and Francisco Marquez, for correction of tax for the year 1865, be and the same are hereby denied, and said petitioners have leave to withdraw said petitions.

Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—8.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the annexed petitions for correction of tax, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have carefully examined the same, and are satisfied that the petitioners are entitled to the relief asked for.

The reasons therefore are explained in the resolutions herewith submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the tax on personal estate of Jeremiah Curtin, assessed on a valuation of $2,000, be reduced to a valuation of $200, the same being a clerical error.

Resolved, That the tax on the property, No. 84 West Thirty-first-street, Ward No. 2,862, Twentieth Ward, against William Wilson, on a valuation of $4,500, be reduced to a valuation of $3,500, he being entitled by law to such reduction on account of service in the militia.

Report accepted and resolutions adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willmann—8.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom were referred the annexed bills for fitting up Election Polls, November Election, respectfully

REPORT.

That said bills have been legally incurred and are proper charges against the County. The following is therefore submitted:

Resolved, That the bills of the following-named for fitting up Election Polls, November Election, 1865, be severally audited and allowed, viz:

Edward Gridley, 14th district of the 16th Ward	$125 00
Edward Gridley, 20th district of the 20th Ward	135 00
Edward Gridley, 17th district of the 22d Ward	130 00
Joseph Gruber, 3d district of the 1st Ward	10 00
Wm. G. L. King, 12th district of the 8th Ward	10 00
Daniel Egan, 3d district of the 12th Ward	10 00
P. A. Kamphauser, 8th district of the 12th Ward	10 00
A. B. Mills, — district of the 12th Ward	10 00
Patrick Glennen, 2d district of the 14th Ward	10 00
Mathew Mahony, 5th district of the 14th Ward	10 00
Henry Keach, 6th district of the 14th Ward	10 00
Michael Devine, 8th district of the 14th Ward	10 00
Alex. Moorhead, 10th district of the 14th Ward	10 00
John H. Hiller, 10th district of the 15th Ward	100 00
J. G. Beaman, 3d district of the 18th Ward	10 00
S. M. Perrine, — district of the 18th Ward	10 00
John Mullane, 6th district of the 18th Ward	10 00
Hennessy & Gibson, 8th district of the 18th Ward	10 00
John Duffy, 9th district of the 18th Ward	10 00
Andrew Schepp, 10th district of the 18th Ward	10 00
John Clarke, 14th district of the 18th Ward	10 00
Nolen and Steers, 8th district of the 19th Ward	10 00
Edward Fitzpatrick, 7th district of the 20th Ward	5 00
Wm. Shmitt, 1st district of 21st Ward	10 00
Peter Alles, 2d district of the 21st Ward	10 00
John Murray, 3d district of the 21st Ward	10 00
John Coffee, 5th district of the 21st Ward	5 00
John McAuliffe, 5th district of the 21st Ward	5 00
John Burkhardt, 6th district of the 21st Ward	10 00
E. Hallock, 10th district of the 21st Ward	10 00
Gotleib Braymaier, 11th district of the 21st Ward	10 00
R. H. Gibson, 13th district of the 21st Ward	10 00
Henry Chur, 2d district of the 22d Ward	5 00
John Werner, 3d district of the 22d Ward	5 00
Henry Wilmer, 10th district of the 22d Ward	5 00

And the Comptroller directed to pay them from appropriation for "Election Expenses."

Report accepted and resolution adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Bleakley, Fox, Hayes, Roche, Smith, Stewart, Tweed, Willman—8.

And the same was directed to be sent to His Honor the Mayor for approval.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The resolution (p. 465, vol. 2, 1865) to pay Wakeman W. Dikeman for services as Stock and Bond Clerk for the County was taken up and considered.

The same was then referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

MOTIONS.

Supervisor Tweed moved that when the Board adjourns it will do so to meet subject to the usual call.

Which was carried.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

B. YOUNG, Clerk.

FOR SALE.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG Island, containing 218 acres, 36 miles from New-York by the Long Island Railroad, at South Dix's Hills; easy access by the Long Island Railroad; 70 acres peach trees, in bearing; 20 acres apple trees; 50 acres wood-land; the balance in a high state of cultivation. Also, a peach nursery, good house and outbuildings, a good well of water and springs; fences in good repair. Apply at

COMBES & NIX'S,
No. 389 West Washington Market,
Between Fulton and Dey sts.

Also, a small farm for sale, containing 12½ acres, two miles from Railroad; a good house on the place.

Apply as above.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM OF 16 ACRES, including stock, at Darien, Conn., on the New-Haven Railroad, 1¾ hours from New-York; fine bearing peach orchard, apple orchard, and all kinds of small fruits in great abundance. Cottage house, 9 rooms; fine view of the Sound; a minute's walk from Noroton depot; healthy location; good water; no musquitoes; trains convenient for business men; stock includes 1 farm-horse, 2 cows, 1 fine heifer, 1 pair of Morgan horses, 6 years old, drive double or single, and are good saddle-horses; 1 coupe rockaway, nearly new; 1 buggy, new. Also, for sale, part of the furniture. Price, $11,000. Address S. V. STEVENS, Darien, Conn.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Whitestone, L. I., owned by John D. Locke, and fronting on the East River, containing about 70 acres of land, with large brick mansion-house, 14 rooms, with all the modern improvements; a second genteel dwelling-house, with farmer's and gardener's houses, stables, barns, hot-house, and all the conveniences of a first-class residence. The steamboat landing is adjoining the premises. Distance 15 miles, or one hour's ride from Peck-slip.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

House and lot, 85x200 feet, corner of Bowen-av. and Madison-st., Flushing, L. I. Price $15,000.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BROWN-STONE house in Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Bond and Nevins sts. Also to let, a furnished brown-stone house in 1st-place, at $150 per month. Also, for sale, a large first-class dwelling in West 23d-st., New-York. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, and No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished house in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN RYE—AN IMPROVED TRACT of 12 acres, pleasantly situated and convenient to the depot, on which are two handsome dwellings, one very large, one smaller, with outbuildings, &c., &c.; also, a noble academic hall. The property is offered entire, or as three separate places. Apply to GEO. W. BERRIAN, No. 438 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT SUCCASUNNA, N. J.—15 minutes from Drakeville Station, Morris & Essex Railroad, cottage house, pleasantly located, 10 rooms, good barn, four acres land; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES VANNIER, with Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co., No. 112 Duane-st.

DANIEL HIGGINS OFFERS FOR SALE at his nurseries, Flushing, L. I., good bearing apple trees 9 years from the graft. Also, pear, cherry and other fruit trees of the leading varieties. Ornamental trees and shrubs, &c., of nursery produce, which he will sell at reasonable prices. Dwarf box for garden edging.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, AT THE corner 2d-place and Smith-street; location very fine. House 25x55 feet, lot 29x133, court-yard in front; house is three-story, basement and cellar, brown-stone front, with the modern improvements. Price $11,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—A handsome residence, situated on Scotland-st., with about two acres of land; house about 40 feet square, 12 rooms, stable, carriage-house, fruit, &c.; a most desirable location and a delightful residence. Price $14,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT Peekskill commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern conveniences; heated by steam; about 35 acres of land; terms easy; picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence, one mile beyond East New-York, 2½-story modern cottage, marble mantels, heaters, &c., barn, carriage-house, ice-house, and five acres, with plenty of fruit and berries. B D. ALLEN, 30 Broad-st., Room 36.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 25 feet wide, with all the modern improvements. Price $40,000; or with furniture if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN TREMONT, A VERY DESIRable residence, within 3 minutes walk of the railroad depot; house new with all the modern improvements, and 5 lots of ground. Possession April 1, 1866. Price $10,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson River, a large modern-built house, furnished or unfurnished, with 8 acres of land, gardener's cottage, barn, &c.; fine view of river. For particulars apply to CHARLES ROGERS, No. 2½ Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 5TH-ST., A full-sized brick dwelling-house, in first-rate order. Will be sold cheap, $16,500, if applied for immediately. For permits to see, apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF BEDford, Westchester Co., a very desirable place of 15 acres. Good house and outhouses. Price $3,000. Terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 97 THOMPson-st., 25x100 feet, three-story, brick, with sub-cellar; Croton and gas throughout. For further particulars, apply to A. L. MYERS, No. 35 South William-st.

HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL FOR SALE—A first-class 4-story brown-stone house in 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to JOHN G. SECOR, No. 345 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE ELEgant four-story brown-stone front house, No. 12 Carroll Park; first class in all respects. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED AND first-class house on 14th-st., and stable and stable lot in the rear, on 13th-st., and near to the 5th-av.; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, WELL located, within ten minutes' walk of Port Chester Depot; price $7,500. For particulars, inquire of L. B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

STABLE FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR one, and well located. Apply at No. 54 William-st., Room No. 19.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front dwelling on 47th-st., known as No. 445, at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM for sale, situated on the Great South Bay, and South Side Turnpike, at West Islip, Long Island, 43 miles from New-York. Containing 130 acres of land, in excellent condition and order, about 80 acres under cultivation, balance woodland and salt meadow. A very healthy and desirable location for a Summer residence, presenting every advantage for boating, fishing, and gunning, with three trout ponds well stocked. The house contains 16 rooms; the outbuildings are unusually fine; the stable and carriage houses have all the modern improvements, with green-houses, hot beds, a fine vegetable garden and abundance of fruit; will be sold either furnished and well stocked, or otherwise, as may suit purchaser. Apply to GEO. G. WILMERDING, No. 150 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av., 32 feet wide, with modern improvements; house in good order; possession at once, if wanted. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, of Mr. and Mrs. ROGERS.

STRATFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE.

One of 16 rooms—3 acres	$6,500
One of 11 rooms—¾ acre	4,500
One of 9 rooms—1 acre or less	$2,000 to 3,000

With outbuildings, &c., all in good order, and near centre of village, within 10 minutes' of New-York and New-Haven Depot.

Apply to H. A. SUTTON, City Bakery, Bridgeport,
or to S. D. SMITH, Stratford.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE MOST VALUABLE SUBURBAN PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE OFFERED FOR SALE. A MAGNIFICENT INVESTMENT FOR CAPITALISTS.

This most beautiful, elegant and eligible property contains some 25 acres, and lies in the northern part of the City of Baltimore, on a line with "Mount Vernon Place" and the Washington Monument—the court end of the city. It is bounded on the north by North-av., on the south by Federal-st., on the east by North-st. and on the west by St. Paul-st., the following streets running through the property: St. Paul, Calvert, North, Federal, Townsend and North-av. This property overlooks the city, together with the Patapsco River and the Chesapeake Bay. The building sites are more valuable than those of any other portion of the suburbs of Baltimore City. This property is for sale upon agreeable terms. A plat may be seen and all particulars learned, by calling upon Messrs. McJILTON & COOKE, at the Astor House, between the hours of 10 and 3, until the 12th inst.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York, by 16 trains a day, one acre, with house of 10 rooms, carriage-house, stable, wood and hen-house; water in house, also near stable; beautifully laid out, with garden, shade trees and fruit in abundance; all in perfect condition, with immediate possession; $3,500 cash. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M. or any evening.

NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—For sale, one of the most desirable places in this vicinity, two miles south of Newburgh, about 22 acres, and no waste land; dwelling in perfect order, with every convenience; good farm house and extensive outbuildings, such as barns, ice-house, smoke-house, hennery, &c., &c.; view, both river and inland, unsurpassed. For particulars address J. S. B., Box No. 2,944 Post-office, New-York City.

FOR SALE, (OR TO RENT FURNISHED.)—For sale, one of the most elegant and costly residences in the vicinity of the City, (or to rent to a private family for two years;) location on Fordham Heights, about 3 miles from Central Park; grounds, about 50 acres, in a high state of cultivation and ornamentation; mansion very large, overlooking the Central Park, the High Bridge, the water and extensive inland. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIdence, within one minute's walk of depot and steamboat landing, fronting the river, finely shaded, and in excellent order; house contains 10 rooms, kitchen and three rooms in basement, besides gas, water, furnace, butler's pantry, and every convenience; lot is 55x135 feet, to the H. R. Railroad; price $10,600. For further particulars apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 39 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY and basement house, built three years, with lot 57 by 240; 1¼ miles from station on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; house contains 11 rooms. Also, a place lying between Nyack and Piermont, containing about 13 acres. On the premises are two houses and fruit trees of various kinds. For particulars inquire of G. M. LAWRENCE, Palisades, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Three first-class new houses; have all modern improvements: 7, 10 and 13 finished rooms. Prices, $4,300, $7,500 and $8,600. Large lots; good locations; two minutes' walk from railroad depot, forty minutes from New-York. Terms easy. Won't sell through brokers. Apply at No. 173 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—ASTORIA—A COTTAGE COMmanding a beautiful view of Hellgate; healthy location; land 150x150 feet, with stables, choice fruit trees and shrubbery; the house has all the modern improvements; gas, water, burglar-alarm, &c.; within five minutes' walk of the landing; in every respect a first-class residence. Apply to A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A NEW brown-stone three-story high-stoop house, built in the very best manner, in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., being the fourth house east of 8th-av., with walnut blinds, stairs, front and vestibule doors; size of house 20.10x50 feet deep. Apply on the premises to WM. BEDELL.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS AND PLEASANT residence, with 20 acres of good land, which is well watered, and an orchard of choice fruit trees; it is situated in Redding Centre, and is one of the most healthy locations the country affords. Inquire of JOHN A. GILBERT, No. 23 Park-row, New-York; EZRA FROST, Nos. 71 and 73 Worth-st.; JOHN PACKER, 3 Park-row.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 62d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANTLY located farms on the west bank of the Passaic River, 20 acres, with respectable improvements, $9,000; also adjoining, a splendid river front, 20 acres, $6,500. Apply on the premises, between Passaic and Paterson, of J. SIMMONS, or address Paterson, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—FOR SALE—THE three-story, high-stoop house, No. 8 Willow-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries, in excellent order; all improvements; 25x45; full lot. Price $14,000. Part may remain at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises or to W. H. COWL, No. 215 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 60 ACRES IN WESTchester County, 35 miles from the City; good house, barn, &c.; fine orchard; running stream; wood land; stock or milk farm; price $5,000; terms to suit; also, cottage and three acres of land for $1,600.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT BETHLEHEM, PENN., A NEW two-and-a-half-storied brick house, lot 180x60, commanding fine view of surrounding country; five trains daily from New-York, and three from Philadelphia; fine fruit upon the place; price $3,500. Inquire of JEROME BUCK, No. 3 Broad-st. New-York.

A FINE BROWN-STONE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, in the vicinity of Central Park, Lexington-av., in a first-class location; if not sold by March 20, it will be rented May 1, for two years. Address OWNER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL FRAME HOUSE, filled in with brick, 40 by 40 feet, with 1 acre of ground, stable, &c., on Bay Ridge; the Greenwood cars pass constantly, and the residence is noted for salubrity; price $5,500. Apply to OVINGTON BROS., No. 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or to H. A. OVINGTON, Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME HIGH-stoop, brown-stone residence on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.; completely furnished in the very best manner, at a cost exceeding $10,000. Price of house and furniture $26,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE A GOOD HOUSE with modern improvements; lot 100 feet front, with fine garden and stable; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GEO. MERRILL, American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, ON THE HUDSON, a new two-story gothic house, with a good barn on the place; lot 100 feet front by 200 deep; price $6,000. Apply to A. R. McKAY, at the depot, or to J. M. DENNIS, No. 69 3d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND HIGH basement house, No. 91 East 87th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all modern improvements; price $7,000; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

A SPLENDID GRIST MILL FOR SALE, with unsurpassed water-power, best in New-Jersey, at Bloomsbury, at the Central Railroad Depot. Apply to JOHN HERBERT, on the premises, or ROBT. L. PELL, No. 218 5th-av.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, A MEDIUM-sized four-story brown-stone house, handsomely frescoed and in good order, with all the modern improvements; possession given by April 10. Apply immediately at No. 109 East 34th-st.

COUNTY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT OYSTER BAY COVE—The house is nearly new and eligibly situated. Inquire of JAMES M. BURTIS, No. 284 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, or Z. Z. ZERUS, Oyster Bay, L. I.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three-story basement and attic brown-stone house, No. 108 Pierrepont-st.; has all the improvements, and is in perfect order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 95 ACRES AT WESTbury, L. I. Large and handsome house, 2 barns and outbuildings, in good order; orchard, wood, water, &c., on the premises; land adjoining railroad depot; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of E. P. LEWIS.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT No. 27 Hubert-st. Can be rented for $850; price $7,000. Inquire of WM. H. HUME, No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—AT ELIZAbethport, N. J., near Elizabeth Creek; suitable for manufacturing or other purposes. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A 2½ STORY AND BASEMENT house in Amity-st., furnished complete; price $12,000. For permits and full particulars, inquire of M. L. SUTTON, Box-office of Olympic Theatre, from 10 till 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Fine house, with outbuildings complete, and 25 acres of land, 1½ hours from the City; price $13,000. PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, 22x55, lot 98 feet 9 inches, between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to W. P. ESTERBROOK, No. 87 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—NICE COTTAGE, WITH GROUNDS and barn attached, at Oyster Bay; fine view of Bay; price $6,000. MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodations can be had in a private family. Apply northeast corner 19th-st. and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses, Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire No. 37 West 39th-st.

DRUG-STORES.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS special facilities for selling drug-stores. Country stores wanted. Address WM. EDWARDS, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

STORE PROPERTY FRONTING THE PARK FOR SALE.—The brown-stone building and lot No. 245 Broadway, with entrance also from Murray-st., for sale to close an interest. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND ESTATE FOR SALE—Within fifteen miles of the City; a country seat of unsurpassed beauty and elegance; ground about 90 acres; greenhouses and attachments very large, and contain every variety of plants and flowers the climate will sustain. The grape-houses (of which there are several large ones) are of perfect and modern construction, and have every variety of foreign grapes and other fruits; garden and fruit yard are about four acres, in which are pears in great variety, and many other fruits. Barns, stables, carriage-house, sheds, ricks, cow and ox-stalls, piggery, hennery, gas-house, &c., &c., are on an extensive scale and perfectly hid from the mansion by dense foliage. The mansion is large and has every modern convenience, viz.: Gas, water, throughout, furnace, &c., &c. The water is also fully distributed through all the outbuildings abundantly by steam-engine. The dwelling is hid from public view by hedges, large, old trees, evergreens, &c., &c.; approached through a handsome gateway and macadamised roads. The lawn and parterre are unsurpassed in the country, and have been laid out, and are now under the care and charge of an English landscape gardener. The pastures and fields are in fine order and high cultivation, English style. This property is within easy drive of the City, and is hardly equaled as a gentleman's country or permanent residence in any country. The water view from the upper part of the mansion is extensive, probably twenty or thirty miles, and inland views equally fine. Price $100,000. For further and full details, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 130 ACRES, TO CLOSE an estate, pleasantly and healthfully situated in Westchester County, two miles from Chapequa Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, five from Sing Sing, two from Croton Lake. Comfortable house, 13 rooms; never-failing soft spring water running in it; fountain in front yard; good barn, cedar shingle hipp roof, 30x80, 16 feet posts, beside basement with 21 stalls for horses and cows, and room for 100 barrels of apples; water in basement and yard; good carriage-house and granary; two apple-orchards, several kinds of pear and peach trees, &c. If not sold before, will be put up at auction on the 27th of this month, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, and sold to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of A. T. UNDERHILL, No. 16 Warren-st.; W. UNDERHILL, Yonkers, or on the premises. E. C. UNDERHILL, Executrix.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.—DEsirable dwelling-house, within two minutes' walk of the ferries, is now offered for sale on favorable terms; the house is 33 feet wide and 70 feet deep, three stories and attic, with servants' bedrooms nicely finished in attic; the house is modern built, replete with every convenience, water and gas in every room in the house; the house has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed in the best manner throughout; the ground is 50 by 200 feet, running through the block, fronting on two streets; the garden is filled with fine shrubbery, grape vines and a variety of fine fruit trees; it is in every way a very desirable residence. Apply on the premises, No. 31 South 9th-st., or No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—THE DWELLING and grounds belonging to the estate of the late A. W. Thayer, Esq., situated opposite the Mansion House in Northampton, Mass., are for sale. The place consists of about an acre of land, well supplied with apple and pear trees and smaller fruits, a never-failing well of excellent water, and a large old-fashioned two-story house. Situated in the midst of a beautiful village, commanding one of the finest views in the town, and having all the privacy of a country residence, with town conveniences, it is just the place for a family who wish to be comfortable. Possession given April 1, 1866. For terms, apply to A. P. PECK, Northampton, Mass., or JAS. B. THAYER, Esq., No. 4 Court-st., Boston, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND 35 ACRES CHOICE LAND—For sale, 1½ miles from Jamaica; double cupola house, two-story and attic, frame filled in with brick; well built, finished in modern city style and in perfect order; good cellar, back staircase, furnace, range, bath, hot and cold water, dumb waiter, marble mantels and basins, handsomely ornamented ceilings; all the necessary outbuildings; variety of young fruit and ornamental trees; price $20,000. $15,000 can remain if desired. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR Sands Point, L. I., containing 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with fine orchard and woodland, bordering on the Bay and Sound, with unsurpassed views and splendid building sites; nice dwelling and good outbuildings. To a party of gentlemen desiring fine Summer resorts, this is a chance seldom equalled, as the property has never been offered in the market, and will be sold to close an estate. Apply to

MILLS & VAN WYCK, No. 64 Broadway.

BARGAINS.—CHEAPEST FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE OFFERED—95 acres on the Hackensack, large and convenient buildings, much fruit and timber, only $12,500, $6,000 mortgage for six years; three handsome houses, Brooklyn, $5,000 each; three new houses on 125th-st., $7,500 each; terms to suit. Splendid manufacturing or commercial property at Tarrytown, with valuable wharf property.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

$8,000.—WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY with this amount to take a joint interest in one of the safest and most promising real estate operations in the market. The property is productive, can be subdivided, and the purchase money doubled in a short time. Being disappointed in the receipt of funds, I must have aid as above before April 1. A rare chance. Apply immediately to L. CROUCH, No. 748 Broadway, second floor, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—All stock and crops, 55 acres, 6 in wood; balance highly cultivated and free from stone; situated near Lake Mahopac, Westchester County; large house, furnished two-story, 12 rooms, 30x38; extension 20x36; barn and wagon-house, 30x74; all in order; most pleasantly situated, and for health unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

SPLENDID COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm at New-Brunswick, 100 acres, or mansion house and 20 acres on the banks of the Raritan, one and a half hours from New-York; the house is in a magnificent grove, is replete with modern improvements, while the outbuildings are on the most liberal scale. The property needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

RIDER & FORD, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—ON EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON River, a handsome family-furnished residence; all modern improvements, 14 lots, grounds in garden and lawn, fruit, shade and ornamental trees; view and location for health unsurpassed; within one hour's drive. Also, two furnished houses to let and one without furniture. Apply to A. B. MILLS, 156th-st. and 10th-av., or No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 22.

AT NORWALK.—FOR SALE, A FINE, LARGE residence, delightfully situated; house nearly new; supplied with gas, furnace and excellent water, extensive grounds, finely shaded; an abundance of garden and other fruits; less than two hours' distant to New-York; convenient to railroad and steamboat; price $22,000. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT COTTAGE AT Factoryville, S. I., sixth-house from Shore Road on Burger-av. Lot 75x122 feet, stocked with choice fruit, &c; house contains 10 rooms and cellar; three minutes' walk from the landing. Boats run every hour. Price $4,250. Apply to Mr. ACKERMAN, American Exchange Bank, corner Cedar-st. and Broadway, or at Capt. CHRISTOPHER'S coal-yard, Factoryville.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 82 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story brick house and lot in Dean-st. Three three-story brick houses and lots in Fourth-place. Also, one three-story brown-stone front house and lot, corner of Henry and Union sts. All containing all the modern improvements. Apply to J. W. HUBBARD & CO., No. 157 South-st.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Northern Railroad, new two-story house, Gothic style, 16 rooms, fine land, fruit and water. 100 yards from depot, stable and carriage-house; also one of 10 rooms, fruit, &c.; one of 15 acres, fine large brick house and also 20 other places; price $2,600 and upward.

P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE FRONT AND REAR buildings on lot No. 105 Bayard-st., next to the corner of Baxter, with an eight years' lease of the lot from May 1; the buildings rented last year for $1,200, and can be rented much higher; size of lot 25x115. For further particulars, address W. C., *Sunday Mercury* Office, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT NEWTOWN, Long Island, of eleven acres, or 176 building lots, cottage-house, barn, wagon-house, well of water, all kinds of fruit on it; also two-story house, wagon-house, twenty lots, within ten minutes' walk to railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, No. 137 Third-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 39 Division-st., opposite Allen-st.; has good store, with gas and fixtures complete, also basement-store and sub-cellar; house, 25x42, on lease ground, 12 years to run, with privilege of renewal; terms easy

Apply to L. W. FAIRCHILD & CO.,
No. 110 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON ST. MARK'S PLACE, DESIRAbly located, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 25x58 feet; lot 108 feet; in fine order and has all modern conveniences; parties desiring to locate in this section would do well to examine. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$5,000.—AN ACTIVE MAN HAVING the above amount can purchase a half interest in a pleasant and remunerative manufacturing business already established, the present partner wishing to retire. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 2,043 Post-office, New-York City.

LARGE STONE HOUSE AND SMALL farm to rent at Monroe, (50 miles out on Erie Railway,) Orange County, N. Y.; suited to keeping boarders or can be occupied by one or more private families; rent $800. Address T. B. BROOKS, Monroe, N. Y., or at International Hotel.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF FORTY ACRES IN East Chester, fronting on the road to the landing—also on the road to Reed's Mill—on which there is a fine building site. Apply to Mr. RUTHERFORD, East Chester, or to THOMAS H. FAILE, Executor, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE NEARLY NEW AND HAND-some four-story and basement high-stoop stone front house, southeast corner of 22d-st. and 7th-av., in perfect order, with all improvements; location central and pleasant; possession immediately if desired. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON—A NEAT cottage, and one acre, well stocked with grapes, pears, berries, &c.; has fine view of the Hudson, and is two minutes' walk from depot. O. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

$3,000 CASH FOR A HOUSE IN MELROSE, Westchester County; lot 50x100; fine arbor, shrubbery and fruit trees surrounding; desirably located; easy access to the City. Apply in the store No. 446 East Houston-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE dwelling-house, containing all the modern improvements, in first-class order, No. 56 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For permits and information apply to E. YENNI, No. 182 Broadway.

TWO ELEGANT COUNTRY SEATS AT Goshen, Orange County; large houses, fine fruit, near depot. Also, one farm of 40 acres, and several others. Apply to JOHN J. HEARD, Goshen, or P. ZIGHO, No. 12 Centre-st., corner Chambers.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, FIVE MINutes from depot, a neat cottage house, eleven rooms, gas, furnace, &c.; in excellent order; garden, stable and carriage-house; plenty shade; location healthy; price $6,500. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 48 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM—FOR SALE FOR $55 per acre; 134 acres at Monroe on Erie Railway, 50 miles from New-York. Address T. B. BROOKS, Monroe, N. Y., or International Hotel.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS AT NEWTOWN, L. I., pleasantly situated; cheap for cash or trade. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON 39TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 3d avs., a 25-foot front, three-story brick house, neatly furnished. Price $9,000; $2,500 can remain. FISH & BLIVEN, No. 544 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING FARMS.—Farms of all sizes for sale, 6 to 600 acres; prices $2,000 to $30,000. FREEMAN & EMERSON, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

JAMES M. TAYLOR,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 37 Pine-street,

Offers his services to his friends and the public for the sale or purchase of real estate, renting of stores, dwellings, and offices; collection of rents, and the care of property generally.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT residences, with stable in rear, on Brooklyn Heights. House four stories, extra width, all modern improvements, elegantly decorated, and in perfect order; occupied by owner. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York; or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

RYE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE AT RYE, ten minutes' walk from the Port Chester Depot, a magnificent country residence, commanding a view of Long Island Sound and surrounding country for more than 20 miles.

THE HOUSE is large and in complete order, and contains 18 rooms, laundry, pantries, hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs and furnaces, and carpeted throughout with Brussels and three-ply carpets, laid down last year, and partly furnished.

OUTBUILDINGS are of recent construction, with every convenience; large carriage-house, and stabling for 12 horses; hennery, piggery and sheds, &c., &c. All newly painted.

THE GROUNDS are over 8 acres, beautifully ornamented with landscape beds, shrubbery, graveled walks, summer-house, statuary, and fish-ponds, filled with fish; shade trees of large growth, and fruit trees of the choicest kinds in great abundance.

A FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, of over one and a half acres, with hot-beds, greenhouse, grapery, and stocked with gooseberry, currant, blackberry and raspberry bushes, and about 1,000 of the best varieties of strawberry plants.

A PLACE every way desirable for a permanent home or Summer residence; the sea-bathing is excellent, and the situation unsurpassed for health. The sidewalks on the avenue, from the house to the depot, will be flagged this Spring, and gas introduced into the street.

For further particulars, terms, &c., apply to

W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, New-York.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.,

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

ELEGANT MURRAY HILL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Located on the very best part of Murray Hill, consisting of a four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, built by days' work, at a cost of $80,000, six years ago. The house is finished with rosewood doors and hard wood, frescoed elegantly, and in perfect order throughout.

There are two lots of ground, on one of which there is a first-class stable.

Price $100,000, including carpets and mirrors, all of which are very costly.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT of 115 acres, known as Plum Point, on the west shore of the Hudson, 2½ miles from Newburgh and same distance from the entrance to the Highlands. Front on the river one mile—a gravelly beach, and water-grant from the State to the channel. No description can give a correct idea of its commanding position, natural advantages, extensive pleasure-grounds and superb views, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Land very best quality. Fine large mansion, &c., in excellent order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., W. M. VERPLANCK, No. 36 South-st., or P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE.—A PARTY owning four of the most desirable villa sites on Long Island Sound, distant one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad, would like to find parties who would advance $4,000 each, to build houses to be completed June 15, to receive pay for their advances in rent. The place is free from every objection; none more healthy in the State. The property is on a clean rocky shore, with excellent opportunity for bathing, boating and fishing. Address H., Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FLUSHING.—FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS house immediately adjoining the Village of Flushing and within short distance from churches, depot, &c.; house new and spacious: has all modern conveniences, including very complete water fixtures, carriage-house, several acres of land, fine shade trees; in every respect a very choice establishment. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, L. I., with 7 acres of choice land, 4 miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of a commodious house, 45x40, with about 19 rooms, ice-house, stable, &c.; lawn handsomely laid out by Downing, and furnished with a variety of shrubbery, and garden well stocked with all kinds of fruit; the premises will be shown. Apply to CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st.; or to JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES FRONTing the river, on Sunswick-terrace, ten minutes from steamboat. One house contains, above the basement, 16 good rooms; is in good order; has a large stable, garden, shade trees, and nearly two acres of land. The other house is nearly new; has eleven rooms above basement; has gas, furnace, bath-room, water-closets, &c. The above houses will be leased for five years, if not sold by March 10. Inquire, either in person or by letter, of Dr. SCOTT, Astoria, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT YONKERS, NEAR THE DEpot, with a water front, one of the most pleasant and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York. There are about three acres of land, beautifully laid out and ornamented with all kinds of fruits, flowers, &c.; house 40x43 feet, three-story brick modern house, with all the modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c.; fine views of the Hudson River; location unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE CENTRAL PARK lots, together with dwelling-house, garden well fruited, in 62d-st., between 3d and Lexington-avs.; choice property and cheap. Inquire in the picture-store, No. 111 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY.—HOUSE and lots Nos. 3 and 5 West Broadway-place, near Canal-st. Apply to Mrs. J. PARKER, 24 Hammond-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR KEYPORT, NEW-JERSEY, a fine country residence, with 5 acres of good land. Apply to WM. H. McALPIN, No. 78 Catharine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, SIX THREE-STORY brick houses, Nos. 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250 West 13th-st.; rent $1,000 each. Also, a first-class brown-stone house, No. 344 West 32d-st., at $1,800 rent. Apply to

ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, four furnished and unfurnished Winter and Summer first-class brick houses, with gas, water, baths, stables, gardens, lawn and woodland; 5 minutes of ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop to let, in West 20th-st., near St. Peter's Church; will be leased for one to three years, with or without the furniture; or the furniture will be sold. Apply to MASON BROTHERS, 596 Broadway.

TO RENT FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE family only, house No. 64 Elliott-place, Brooklyn. Three-story, high-stoop, modern improvements; handsomely decorated and furnished; rent $200 per month.

Apply to E. THOMPSON, No. 89 Gold-st.

TO LET—ON SECOND STORY, FRONT PARlor, back parlor, two bedrooms and kitchen; one bedroom on third story; use of bath and laundry; gas, chandeliers. No bill on the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 207 East 32d-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, EITHER together or separately, the three upper stories and the basement of house No. 63 Bleecker-st. Apply to B. H. TICKNOR, No. 823 Broadway, or Box No. 1,701 General Post-office.

TO LET—AT GLEN COVE, L. I., FOR SIX months, (or a year if desired,) half of a large double house, pleasantly situated, occupied by owner. convenient to cars and boat. Call or address JAMES A. SEAMAN, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED COUNTRY seat on Staten Island from the 1st of April to the 1st of November; considered one of the most pleasant situations on the Island, a chance seldom offered. Inquire of F. RULLMAN, No. 63 East 14th-st., corner of 4th-av.

TO LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES in New-York and vicinity; prices $125 to $300 per month; house and furniture for sale cheap; four-story brown-stone, between 5th and 6th avs.

FREEMAN & EMERSON.

TO RENT—IN THE UPPER PART OF THE City, an elegant establishment, embracing about four lots of ground, furnished in the most costly manner—picture gallery, conservatory, &c., &c., unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house in 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; all modern improvements; rent $625; possession April 1. Apply to A. M. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick building No. 333 Spring-st., corner Washington; well lighted; suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 73 8th-av., suitable for a hotel or business place; would be altered to suit the tenant. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 48 8th-av., or No. 215 West 31st-st., of V. LE COUNT.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—Unimproved lots on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 22D-ST., AT $3,000; one in Waverley-place for $4,000, and one in 19th-st. for $5,000 per annum; all to private families only. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN NO. 68 BROADWAY, No. 4 Hanover, No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 11 Lafayette-place. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY AND attic dwelling-house, No. 55 Amity-st.; has Croton, bath-room, gas, &c. To be seen from 12 to 1. Apply to

J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY NEXT, (RENT $2,500,) the desirable private residence, No. 33 East 27th-st.) near Madison-av., partly furnished. L. W. R. BROMLEY, No. 62 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DOUBLE frame house (with stable adjacent) No. 96 Pacific-st., corner of Henry. Has gas, water and seventeen rooms.

J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, TOGETHER OR SEParate, unfurnished; also, back parlor and extension, furnished, suitable for a dentist or physician. Apply at No. 21 St. Mark's-place.

TO LET—ON FULTON-AV., BROOKLYN, A large four-story brick store and dwelling, suitable for a dry goods store. For particulars apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 83 Fulton-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE furnished country seat, 10 acres; also, one adjoining, 25 acres; unfurnished. Apply to owner, No. 269 Pearl-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

TO RENT—NEAR THE FIFTH-AVENUE HOtel, one of the best and most elegantly furnished houses in the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement house in a good neighborhood. Apply by letter to G. CLEMENT, Box No. 5,012 Post-office, or personally at No. 24 4th-av.

TO LEASE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—A DEsirable house in Varick-place. Will be let reasonably to a responsible tenant. Address R., Box No. 4,565 Post-office.

HOUSE NO. 736 BROADWAY TO LET or lease; alterations to suit tenant. L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY STORE NO. 244 Canal-st., opposite Earle's Hotel. Apply in the store, or at No. 575 Grand-st., to WM. GARDNER.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE and a cottage to let, nine miles from Jersey City. Apply at No. 290 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A CORNER STORE ON 8TH-AV., NO. 324, corner of 27th-st., 17 feet front and 60 feet deep. Rent $1,000. Inquire of BLOOMFIELD, No. 351 7th-av.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 47 BROADWAY, 37 AND 39 Greenwich-st., and 350 and 352 Pearl-st. Apply to WM. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET.—The homestead estate of the late Hon. Tristam Burges, about one mile from the City of Providence, R. I., with twenty or more acres of land of the best description for cultivating, twelve acres being laid out in fruit orchard; also abundance of land for kitchen garden or other purposes.; dwelling-house, well built and commodious; two stone stables, accommodating ten or twelve horses. Will be rented for one or more years, on reasonable terms. Address BURGES, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, or SAMUEL C. BLODGET, Providence, R. I.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT HUNTington, L. I., 35 miles from New-York, with stables and carriage-house attached; also a fine garden and fruit in abundance; rent $300 per annum; immediate possession given if required; also will sell a fine stylish four year old colt, to be seen on the place. For particulars inquire of JOHN WHITE'S SONS, 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., South Brooklyn.

TO IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The lower floors or lofts of Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., now in course of construction, and to be finished in August, are offered in lease for a term of years; the front is to be of white marble, and the building first-class in every respect. Plans may be seen on application to E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants for renewals, ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 100 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of

JAMES PHYFE.

ASTORIA.—TO LET A FURNISHED COTTAGE house in a most desirable situation, for six months, from May 1, to a small responsible family, without young children; ten minutes' walk to landing; steamboats nine times a day to 6th-st. and Peck-slip. Address A. M. G., Box No. 77 Post-office, Astoria, L. I. Post leaves New-York twice a day at 11 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A PARTIALLY furnished first-class house, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Grounds comprise 6 acres carefully laid out with vines, fruit and ornamental trees; fine stable, &c. Rent, $2,000. Over 30 trains a day on New-Jersey and New-Jersey Central Railroads. Apply at No. 217 East 10th-st.

DOUBLE FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—To let or lease a double two-story house, near Union-square, to a small private family only; house in complete order, furniture handsome and abundant; offered to lease for two years in consequence of the family going abroad. For permits and full information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE, NEAR Huntington, L. I., three hours from New-York; has kitchen and servant's bedroom in basement, five rooms on first floor and two in attic; five minutes' walk from good salt water bathing and boating; in every respect desirable for a quiet country home. Address T. P., No. 13 Jay-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, N. J., a house, stable and about one acre of ground, within three minutes walk of station of Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The house contains seven rooms, two cellars, Summer kitchen attached. The stable contains stalls for five horses. For further particulars apply to J. D. PROBST, No. 13 Broad-st.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED FOR SIX months from April 15, to a small American family, a house containing 10 rooms in a quiet, pleasant, neighborhood, within five blocks of the Cooper Institute; rent $100 per month. Inquire of W. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M.

TO MANUFACTURERS—TO LET, WITH steam power, in Brooklyn, the large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., 50x150; will let the entire building, four floors, to parties wanting 60-horse power or more; or will let in floors or half-floors, to suit. Apply on the premises or to H. W. GREEN, No. 13 Spruce-st., N. Y.

FACTORY TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, consisting of several buildings, with two dwelling-houses and about three acres of land, about four miles from the City, suitable for any light manufacturing business; heated with steam. Apply to F. L. KNEELAND, No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON STATEN ISLAND, five minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, an Italian villa, 45 feet square, containing all the modern improvements; gas, water and billiard-room; the ground an acre and a half fronting the bay of New-York. Rent $2,000. Apply to E. THOMPSON, No. 89 Gold-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY FOR SIX months, a thoroughly furnished house on the Hudson River, about 10 miles from City Hall; the house has all the modern improvements, gas, water, &c.; the place contains about 2½ acres, with garden, stable, &c. For further particulars address Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a pleasant and completely furnished residence five minutes from depot; two acres of land, with fine ornamental and fruit trees, a nice carriage-house and stable, with accommodation for three horses. For particulars apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—LIGHT ROOMS WITH STEAM power, 14,000 square feet, in whole or part to suit applicants; water and gas; possession immediately. Apply to JOHN SCHARER, on the premises, Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn City, or at Bruen's machine-shop, No. 37 Greene-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR-place, a suite of three offices complete, on second floor, in excellent order, with all the conveniences. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av., entrance of the Bible House.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone thoroughly furnished high-stoop English basement house on 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Apply at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 5, third floor.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A FIRST-class house, furnished, to a responsible party, who would board the present occupants, with the privilege of taking others; or, would let to a private family; possession 1st of May. Address B. J., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON MURray Hill; four stories, brown-stone, high-stoop, handsomely furnished, new billiard-table, &c.; house in excellent order; $475 per month. Apply to POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st., up stairs.

TO LET—A LARGE SIZE BANKING ROOM, IN basement of new marble building, Nassau-st., opposite United States Treasury. Apply to TURNER BROS., No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A SMALL WELL FURNISHED house, near Madison-square; occupants would like to board in part payment of rent. Address JEFFERSON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days.

THREE WELL-LIGHTED FLOORS, 70 x28 each, with from 3 to 8 horse-power to let. Apply on the premises, Nos. 17 and 19 North 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HOUSE ON THE 5th-av., for three years, to a responsible party. Address W., Box No. 4,565 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE NO. 28 2D-ST. Rent $900. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

49 MAIDEN LANE—PARTS OF THE LOFTS to let. Apply to JULIUS IVES & CO., Manufacturers of Ives' Patent Lamps, No. 18 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT for one year, with privilege of purchase, either immediately or within the year at a fixed sum; a modern-built house with all the conveniencies; ten to twelve, or fourteen rooms, and with from three to six acres of land attached; in a respectable neighborhood, near to churches and good schools; to be on or near a railroad, within an hour or hour and a half of the City Hall, and in the State of New-York. If place suits, it will be purchased immediately. Address, for one week, with full particulars of place and terms, and directions for visiting, to ADVERTISER, Office New-York *Citizen*, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT FOR ONE YEAR from 1st of May next, an unfurnished cottage of 9 or 10 rooms, with about an acre of land attached, or large garden with fruit; must not be more than an hour's ride from the City, on line of Hudson River or New-Haven R. R., or in New-Jersey. Address with price, which must be moderate, and all particulars, B. H. G., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, with stable and garden, from about the 15th of June to the 1st of October, either on the Northern Railroad, N. J., or the Morris and Essex Railroad or Hudson River, not more than two hours from the City; rent not to exceed $250 a month. Address M., Box No. 5,859 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE COMING SEASON, A cottage or farmhouse, comfortably furnished, containing five or six bedrooms, with garden and stable, on the Morris and Essex, the Erie or the Harlem road, within two hours of New-York; rent not to exceed $500. Address, with full particulars, C. H. H., Box No. 2,662 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY HOUSE AND SOME GROUND wanted for one year from April 1, near depot, not over 30 miles from New-York, in the vicinity of good society, churches, schools, stores, &c.; rent, say $500 or $600. A fair consideration will be paid for privilege of buying. Address H. D., Box No. 1,596 New-York Post-office.

ANY PARTY HAVING A SMALL, COMPLETELY furnished house, well situated on either shore of Long Island Sound or Staten Island, within 15 miles from City Hall, can have an opportunity of renting it for the year to a very desirable tenant without children. Address, with real name and price, BANKER Box No. 3,331, Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, seven or eight rooms on second and third floors of a house with all modern improvements, located west of Broadway, above Spring-st. Address, for two days, A. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c.

WANTED—SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 15TH and 35th-sts. and 4th and 6th-avs., a first-class house, in a good location; price not to exceed $40,000 cash. Address B. B. MORRISON, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED ON THE Harlem or Hudson River road, not over 20 miles from City Hall; a moderate sized house, with ground and stable. Address, with particulars, D. N. F., Box No. 1,504 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE with modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, by a responsible party. Address, with particulars, stating location, rent, &c., RENVILLE, No. 56 Gold-st.

WANTED TO RENT—STORE ON BROADway, between Chambers and Bleecker sts., or a part of store with show-window. Address Box No. 730 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR a small family an unfurnished house, in good order; rent not to exceed $2,500. Address Box No. 203 Post-office.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE, A STABLE NOT far from 16th-st. and 3d-av. Address by letter, and say the price, No. 110 5th-av.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN eyes made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH & P. COUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissenan, of Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE WORLD IS SO FULL of poetry, beauty and glory, and I have no one to share it with me; no one to read with me my Shakespeare and Milton, to enjoy with me nature, art, letters, society; I seek, therefore, my other and better half, my complement and peer, equal, though not like; myself a New-Englander by birth, of liberal culture and pursuits, of about 35 years of age, a gentleman and a Christian in my aspirations. Ladies so minded will please address Mr. CHRISTOPHER LEIGHTON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM-SIZED HERRING'S safe. NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, Meyerbeer's Grand Spectacular Opera, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHELIEU. Characters by Edwin Booth, Messrs. Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, Misses Maggie Mitchell, Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Charles Fisher, Young, T. B. Ringgold, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, CINDERELLA E LA COMARE; Or, the LOVER, THE LACKEY, AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER, and USED UP.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE VICTIMS and FORTY WINKS. Characters by John E. Owens, John K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GIRALDA and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. Characters by the Company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BUTLER'S FAVORITE TROUPE. NEW ACTS, NEW BALLET and NEW PIECES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL; OR, MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB, AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON ON A BAREBACK HORSE, THE WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER and all the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme resplendent with brilliant animations.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, VULCAN AT THE FORGE; POLLY ANN; THE DEAD DUCKS, and THE CHALLENGE DANCE. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 9—Exhibition of GEORGE H. HALL'S PICTURES, FIGURE, FRUIT AND FLOWER SUBJECTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 9—Exhibition of Church's celebrated picture, "TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS," and 200 other Paintings.

BRADY'S ART GALLERY,
No. 785 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, March 9, exhibition of an entire new collection of WAR VIEWS and HISTORIC PORTRAITS. Free to the public.

HOPE CHAPEL.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, March 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY B. LASSERVE'S GRAND CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamships *Java* and *Borussia* arrived at this port yesterday, bringing European advices to the 25th ult. Important debates took place in the British House of Commons on the 23d ult. on the neutrality question and the subject of Fenianism in America. It was generally admitted that the neutrality laws of England were inefficient, and needed revision. The proposal to make official representations to the United States in relation to the Fenian Societies in this country was dropped, as being untimely and out of place, in view of English precedents. The arrests of Fenians in Ireland continued. The King of Prussia had closed the controversy between himself and his Parliament by turning the latter unceremoniously out of doors. As usual, the Deputies took the insult very quietly, and went humbly out at the royal bidding. The Prince Imperial of France has been appointed President of the Committee of the International Exhibition of 1867—the functions of President are to be discharged by the Minister of State. A revolution had broken out in Romania, and Prince Couza had been forced to abdicate.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Van Winkle introduced a joint resolution in favor of reimbursing West Virginia for the military expenses of the war. Mr. Poland offered a joint resolution providing for the disfranchisement of all persons who have been or shall be in rebellion against the United States. Mr. Henderson introduced resolutions on the present *status* of the States lately in rebellion, and the functions and duties of Congress in their reconstruction. The Constitutional Amendment on representation was next taken up, and the Senate was addressed by Mr. Morrill in support of the measure, and was followed by Mr. Wilson. Before adjourning, the Senate agreed that a vote should be taken to-day, at 4 o'clock.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to reimburse Miss Cora Barton for money expended by her, and to aid in further prosecution of the search for missing soldiers, was unanimously passed. Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the States, with an amendment, providing that the act shall not affect any existing stipulation with railroad companies for transportation, nor impair any grant of land to any such company. The bill went over to Tuesday next. Mr. Wilson reported back the House bill enacting that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of one chief justice and eight associate judges. Mr. Wilson also reported back the Senate bill limiting the fees of claim agents to ten dollars. Mr. Schenck moved to recommit the bill, with instructions that it be amended by providing for a system of agents to be paid by the United States. The motion, after considerable debate, was carried—yeas 70, nays 69. The consideration of the Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was resumed. Mr. Broomall spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Bingham moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, by removing everything penal in the bill and substituting right of action in the United States Court, with double costs in cases of recovery. Mr. Raymond next addressed the House in favor of the objects of the bill, and gave the reasons which had induced him to offer a substitute. Mr. Delano next spoke in approval of the bill, but questioned the constitutional right of Congress to pass it. Mr. Kerr opposed the measure on legal, constitutional and practical grounds.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported constituting the Police Board the Excise Commission for the Metropolitan District; also, for the extension of the Central-avenue in Westchester County. A bill was introduced prohibiting the issues of free passes upon railroads. The bill appropriating $250,000 for the improvement of the Oneida Lake Canal was passed; also the bill to more speedily raise funds for the Department of Public Charities and Correction in New-York, and to increase the salaries of the Commissioners to an amount not exceeding $5,000. At the evening session the resolutions on national affairs were taken up and discussed at some length by Senators Gibson and Andrews.

In the Assembly, the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, awarding the seat contested by Mr. James E. Lyons to Mr. Williams, was adopted unanimously. The bill to amend the Excise law was taken up in Committee of the Whole, after which the House refused to further consider it, and it was lost. Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill to enable husband and wife to become witnesses for or against each other.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Legislature of Tennessee is at a dead lock. Upon the passage of the Franchise Bill, in the Assembly, the minority resorted to all possible Parliamentary tactics to defeat action, and that failing, a sufficient number absented themselves to prevent a quorum. Finally a number of the recusant members have resigned; and the Governor has ordered elections to fill the vacancies. In the meantime the Legislature will meet and adjourn daily, doing no business, and waiting for the people to supply the necessary number to constitute a quorum.

The funeral services over the remains of Col. Bowers, Adjutant-General on Gen. Grant's staff, who lost his life on Tuesday last at Garrison, while jumping on the train, were performed at the West Point Military Academy yesterday. Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff, and a number of distinguished visitors from Washington, attended the funeral. The remains were interred in the West Point burying grounds.

At the Fenian meeting held at New-Haven on Wednesday, it was stated that a letter had been received from Head Centre Stephens, announcing that he was ready to move the armies of Ireland when the signal should be given. Gen. Mullen expressed himself satisfied that the United States Government would follow the neutral example set by England, and would not block the progress of the Fenians.

It is thought that the Hudson will be clear of ice its entire length the present week. From Albany to Stuyvesant there is now little ice in the river. From the latter place to Hudson the river is somewhat obstructed. At Hudson the ferry-boat has succeeded in making a track, and is running regularly across to Athens.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal* says a number of gentlemen from Rock County are in that city preparing a bill to incorporate a company for the improvement of Rock River. It is proposed to open a canal connecting Lake Winnebago with Lake Horicon, and to improve the Rock River so as to give at least a three feet channel the whole distance.

The present Military Department of the Missouri is divided in two parts, one called the Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Gen. Pope, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the other the Department of the Platte, commanded by Gen. P. St. George Cooke, headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska.

An effort was made in the Texas State Convention, yesterday, to base representation on the number of free persons, but failed. The Committee on the Legislative Department reported in opposition to negro suffrage. An ordinance was reported declaring all debts contracted by the State in the late war null and void.

Gen. Palmer, in command at Louisville, Ky., has commuted the death sentence of the guerrillas James Harvey Wells *alias* William Harry and Samuel O. Berry, to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary at Albany, N. Y., subject to the approval of the President.

There is quite an excitement in Chillicothe, Ohio, over a deficit of $39,000 just discovered in the account of the County Treasurer. That official insists that the money has been stolen from his safe, and that he has not misappropriated any of it.

The receipts from customs last month at the principal Atlantic ports of the United States were $14,027,374, as follows: New-York, $12,009,110 94; Boston, (Feb. 1 to Feb. 24,) $1,355,514 67; Philadelphia, $340,196 26, and Baltimore, $322,549 83.

The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states that a company of Baltimoreans have bought a tract of mineral lands, consisting of forty thousand acres, in Giles and Bland Counties, Va., for the sum of $100,000.

As Lieut.-Gov. Bross, of Chicago, was driving out near that city with a friend, on Saturday night last, they were assailed by two highwaymen. On getting a sight at the Lieutenant-Governor's navy revolver they retired in dismay.

The Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick has issued a proclamation warning American fishermen off from the in-shore fishing grounds after the 17th inst.

It is said that the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill has arrested the contemplated emigration of a large number of Texans to foreign countries.

Gen. Longstreet has been elected President of the Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company.

Gen. Dick Taylor is reported to have leased from the State of Louisiana the new canal connecting New-Orleans with Lake Pontchartrain for $750,000.

Accounts from Cape Cod report that large fires were burning in the woods in the towns of Brewster and Sandwich, on Wednesday night.

A large fire occurred at Titusville, Penn., on Wednesday, destroying a block of fifteen buildings. Loss estimated at $100,000.

George A. Starrs, of Galveston, Texas, convicted of killing William C. Sevier, of Versailles, Mo., has been recommended to clemency.

Gen. Scott is still at New-Orleans, and not at Pensacola, as reported.

LOCAL NEWS.

The trial of an action, of interest to builders and owners of real estate, was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I., before Justice Garvin and a Jury. The parties are William Hefferman and wife *vs.* James Benkard and another. In 1859 the defendants were the owners of the property known as Nos. 136, 138, 140 and 142 on the south side of Duane-street, near West Broadway, in this City, on which lots they were erecting large stores and warehouses. In doing so they carried up side walls, adjoining the plaintiffs' house, about forty feet above the front walls, and some eighty-five feet above the sidewalk. The man having charge of the mason work objected to carrying up this side wall so far above the front, on the ground that it was dangerous. The owners overruled this objection, and soon after the wind blew the wall over. It fell on plaintiff's house, and crushed it down; his furniture was destroyed, and husband and wife were seriously injured. This action is brought to recover for the personal injuries sustained by the wife. The case is still on.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Francis Wall and William Goodman pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. Wall was sent to Sing Sing for three years and six months, and Goodman to the Penitentiary for two years and six months. Frederick V. Jones pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge. Amos Royall pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. James Taylor pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. George Thomas, *alias* Matthias Doran, pleaded guilty of larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Edward Perkins pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. James Clark was convicted of grand larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for five years. Annie Brower, who pleaded guilty, with two others, of an attempt at grand larceny, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Richard O'Sullivan was shot yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, by Peter O'Neil, an assistant barkeeper at No. 9 James-slip, better known as "Slaughterhouse Point." A quarrel arose in the room among a party of drunken men, when O'Neil interfered. O'Sullivan slapped the barkeeper's face twice, when the latter drew a revolver and shot his assailant, the ball taking effect in the abdomen. Death ensued about 8 o'clock. An inquest was held during yesterday afternoon, and O'Neil held by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The dead body of an unknown man was found during Wednesday evening in a sink near the corner of One Hundredth-street and Second-avenue, under suspicious circumstances. Death had evidently been caused by a gunshot wound in the head, and tracks of two men and a wagon were discovered near the pit where the body was found. It is supposed that the deceased was murdered, and thrown into the sink to ward off suspicion from the perpetrators of the act.

The body of an unknown woman was found yesterday morning at Pier No. 8 North River floating in the water. The body was lying on a boat's painter, face downward. The deceased was a woman apparently about 30 years of age, with sandy hair and a dark-blue plaid dress: supposed to be a German. The body was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and Coroner Gover held an inquest.

Dr. Holland read a poem, entitled "Jonathan at School," in the Cooper Institute last evening.

The first arrest under the provisions of the new Health Bill was made yesterday. Ellen Laughlin was arrested and committed for trial in default of the necessary bail, for throwing a pail of garbage into Clinton-place, by an officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, in obedience to instructions from the new Board of Health.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, by Justice Ingraham, in four cases, entitled as follows: Alice Simmons *vs.* John Simmons, Marcia A. Bulkley *vs.* Josiah Bulkley, Mary J. Pierce *vs.* Benjamin Pierce, Miriam Myers *vs.* Morris Myers. In each one of these actions the wife is the prevailing party.

At a meeting of the Board of Councilmen yesterday, an ordinance providing for the issue of stock for the erection of a new market house was laid over. A resolution was adopted thanking the President for vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. An unsuccessful attempt was made to appoint a Committee to look after the City's interests in Albany.

Criminal indictments have been found against Messrs. McKenna (special agent of Chili) and Rogers (Ex-Consul of the same country at this port,) for alleged breach of the neutrality laws. They were admitted to bail yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, to plead thereto on Wednesday next.

The case of Chas. Parker *vs.* Thatcher, which was an action brought to recover the value of about twenty-five boxes of hams, was concluded yesterday by the jury rendering a verdict for the plaintiff for $985 46—the amount claimed, with interest.

At a meeting of the New-York Association of Science and Art, last evening, Dr. Macgowan gave an account of a method by which telegraphic messages can be sent in the Chinese language, with the same facility as if the Chinese were an alphabetic language.

Government Securities were strengthened, and Gold fell off yesterday on the late European news, which was received as favorable to American credit. Money was easy, and the Street rate fell to 6 ₩ cent. The Railways were much unsettled by a sudden break down in the Erie operation from 86¼ to 82½ ₩ cent. Gold 131⅞ ₩ cent.

Flour was quiet and on the decline, yesterday. Wheat was in request at steady rates. Corn, Rye and Oats were heavy and drooping. Cotton and Pork were depressed and lower. Lard was more active. Groceries were quiet and tending downward. Freights dull.

Congress and Its Discussions—A Rose-Water View.

The fact that Congress has, ever since this session commenced, been almost exclusively occupied in the discussion of the varied phases of the various questions appertaining to political reconstruction, has unquestionably saved us from much other foolish, irritating and perilous talk upon other subjects that it is very important should not be foolishly agitated—especially at the present time. We know quite well from circumstances of the past and indications of the present, the same bad temper, illiberal spirit and heated passions which have been brought to the treatment of our Southern relations, would have been displayed by the same parties in dealing with other momentous and vital questions of National concern. And we can see that more immediate if not greater public calamities might have resulted from the agitation of these questions in this fashion than have as yet arisen from the political turmoil. Furthermore, while Congress has laid aside all other fundamental questions for the discussion of this one, it has given opportunity to more than one of the executive departments of the Government, not only to carry on important labors without damaging embarrassment, but to advance them to stages where they are less liable to suffer from passion and folly.

Looking at affairs in this way, we discern the operation of the great philosophical "law of compensation" which plays so profound a *rôle* in the regulation of human history.

Only second to our Southern relations in national importance and public interest is the question of our Foreign relations. With France, at all events, they have required skillful and delicate, as well as firm and dignified treatment. The position of the French Emperor in Mexico is an embarrassing one for him. "Just let him get out of it at once!" cries the *Post*. Not so simple, we reply. You cannot always get out of a position that you have discovered to be a false one in that way. Once in the Serbonian bog, escape is not so easy. He had many considerations to take into account, many points to establish, and many things to put against others, before he could set about a change of policy upon a public matter so nearly affecting his fortunes as this. In the last three months we have had the turning-point of the whole matter. His Majesty has been immensely exercised. The thought of evacuation was an extremely disagreeable one to him, and Mr. Seward had taught him that the idea of remaining was a palpably perilous one. He had perused and reperused the voluminous dispatches of the Secretary, had conned their periods, cogitated over their reasonings, and felt himself giving way before their force. The replies he made through Drouyn de Lhuys grew weaker and weaker, and finally a few weeks ago he publicly acknowledged his willingness and his purpose to evacuate Mexico. Our Government had diplomatically and peacefully effected a great result, or had got it put in the way of being effected; and the two leading Powers of the world were saved from the threatened danger of a war, which had it come, would assuredly have been one of the bloodiest that ever incarnadined the earth and its waters.

During the few months that all this was in the critical process of consummation, Congress was engaged in hotly debating whether to admit the Southern delegates.

We believe it to have been singularly fortunate that it was so. Had the Franco-Mexican question been introduced on the first day of the session in December last; had resolutions been passed demanding the instant evacuation of Mexico, or threatening war in case of refusal; had the halls resounded with denunciations of the Emperor and his policy and his army; had the popular feeling been inflamed, and had the fillibusters on the Rio Grande (whom some of our journals defended) been permitted to continue their Bagdad revelries; does any one suppose that our relations with France would at this day have been as they are, or that Napoleon would have proclaimed his purpose of leaving Mexico in deference to our wishes? Nay, have we not learned by the manifestations of feeling in France (not in Government circles or the *Corps Legislatif* merely, but among the people at large,) when, on the publication of the official correspondence with our Government, it was discovered how Napoleon and his schemes of French aggrandizement had been thwarted, that the French nation at large would have energetically supported him in a peremptory refusal to evacuate at all under such circumstances? It is not that we have the least fear of the ultimate result of a war with France or any other Power or combination of Powers that we rejoice at what our Government has so quietly effected in this line, but that we are advocates of peace wherever it is practicable, and believe statesmanship to be a nobler political force than arms.

Equally important to the nation, in another direction, is the question of the public finances. They have been marvelously strengthened during the last three months. The enhancement of the public credit, the fall in the price of gold, the rise in our securities in Europe, the enlarged purchasing power of currency, give but imperfect indications of the value of the improvements, which have been brought about by the great ability of Secretary McCulloch. Each of his monthly bulletins has come to us like Grant's bulletins of victory. He has hardly had more than time to draw his lines of circumvallation around our financial Richmond, and already he has placed the nation in a position where it has nothing to fear for the future. His most hopeful exhibits have been since the meeting of Congress, and the most hopeful of them all is the latest. He sent in, in December last, his request for the passage of certain measures that would still further aid him in his work. But Congress has had all it could attend to in debating the question of the admission of Southern members, and neither action nor discussion has yet taken place upon them. We earnestly desire their prompt passage; but yet we can hardly regret that the financial question was not made the first subject of debate in the session. We have not forgotten some of the bills of last session, and we can never forget some of the speeches; while their effects, too, we shall not cease to remember. We fear that if the mad-caps had taken the lead this year—as we cannot avoid fearing they would have done—and had the people been steadily engaged in perusing their bills and resolutions and speeches every day for the last three months, not a few of them would have found reason for the thought that we are on the verge of bankruptcy, and that only the passage of a hundred contradictory measures would save us from immediate ruin. Gold would not have got to the point where it is, nor would bonds have been where they are, nor would it have been possible for the Secretary to prosecute as successfully as he has the measures which are working such beneficent results.

But if, after what we have written, any one fancies we are less anxious to secure the political reconstruction of the Union, or that we would in any way undervalue the grand function of Congress in our governmental economy, he wrongs our argument as well as himself.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 8.

THE REPRESENTATION AMENDMENT.

The Senate did not come to a vote upon the joint resolution to amend the Constitution as to representation, as was expected this afternoon, but it was arranged that at 3 o'clock P. M. to-morrow, the vote shall be taken. The discussion to-day did not develope any new phase. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Wilson each argued in favor of the resolution. A portion of the remarks of the first-named Senator were in answer to some of the objections made by Mr. Sumner. The burthen of Mr. Wilson's speech was to the effect that citizenship did not carry with it the right of suffrage, and that the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery was never intended to give the freedmen the right of suffrage, as seemed to be the construction put upon it by some, but leaves that matter just where it was before the adoption of the amendment. He supports the pending joint resolution because it is the best thing that can be done at this time, and not because the measure goes as far as he would have it go.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

The Civil Kight Rights Bill coming up the debate upon it was able and interesting. Mr. Broomall, Pennsylvania, spoke first and in its support, and Mr. Davis, New-York, in the course of an interlocutory debate with him declared the bill unconstitutional, instancing the second section particularly. Mr. Raymond followed Mr. Broomall, and speaking for some twenty-five minute made several points in favor of his Naturalization Bill that commanded the attention of the House. he doubted the constitutionality or expediency of the Civil Rights Bills. Mr. Delano had the remainder of Mr. Raymond's time. This bill has met with rigid scrutiny and its fate is doubtful. Mr. Bingham has already nearly killed it by his motion to strike out the material part of the first section, and to strike from it all penal provisions substituting right of suit in the Federal Courts, Mr. Bingham having only a few days ago introduced a constitutional amendment to give Congress power to pass such a bill as this, could not consistently favor it, and many of the Radicals being in the same condition, the bill will certainly not command the vote by which the Freedman's Bill, the twin of this, passed. Mr. Delano argued that the objects sought to be attained by the bill were such as ought to be secured to the emancipated people or color in the United States. The insurgent States should voluntarily secure to them all the rights and privileges contemplated in this bill. But in consequence of their possible failure to do so he would cheerfully vote for this measure, if he could have reasonable assurance of the constitutional power of Congress to enact it. If Congress lacks this power the fundamental law ought to be so amended as to confer it. He had serious doubts of the possession of such power by Congress. These doubts had caused him to submit, at an early day of the session. A proposition to amend the Constitution, conferring the power explicitly upon Congress. The object of his present remarks was to suggest to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee the reasons which induced him to doubt the power of Congress to pass this bill. He then proceeded, showing that a fair construction of the bill confers upon black citizens the right of being jurors. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Wilson, denied that it was subject to such interpretation. Mr. Delano then read certain passages from the bill, and argued that a proper interpretation would necessarily, in his opinion, constitute negroes as legal and qualified jurors. He then directed Mr. Wilsons attention to the fact that the bill expressly authorized negroes to be witnesses in cours of justice and to inherit property on the same footing with the white race; and that the bill further provides that if the State Courts, under State legislation, shall refuse these rights, the officer of such courts are subject to severe penalties. The power, if exercised cy Congress, he was fearful, would utterly overthrow the power of the States to legislate for the rights of persons and property. He advised the Chairman of the Judiciary Committe to endeavor to reach his objects by an amendment of the Constitution rather than by the assumption of doubtful powers and the establishing of dangerous precedents.

MORE AMENDMENTS.

Those who have been apprehensive lest some Senator or Representative should fail to propose an amendment to the Constitution before Congress adjourns, may make themselves comfortable. It will exercise the genius of the people's representatives to produce something new, after the Committee on Reconstruction shall have exhausted its fertile resources. But the cry is still they come. Senator Poland came to the rescue to-day, and offered an amendment that ought to satisfy the veriest Radical of them all. He proposes that no person who has been or shall be willingly engaged in rebellion against the United States shall exercise the elective franchise or hold any office under the authority of the United States, or of any State, and Congress shall have full power to pass all laws necessary to enforce the foregoing article.

MR. LINCOLN'S SALARY.

The Union League Club of New-York, on Dec. 14, 1865, adopted a resolution asking Congress to appropriate and direct to be paid to the family of the late President Abraham Lincoln the salary for his full term of office. This resolution was presented by Senator Morgan and referred to the Committee on Finance, who to-day reported the same back, asking to be discharged from its further consideration, as the matter has been disposed of by Congress.

VISITING THE PRESIDENT—HE IS WEARY OF SPEECH-MAKING.

Three several delegations from three several States, Maryland, Louisiana and Kentucky, visited the President to-day and delivered addresses provocative of a speech, but Mr. Johnson's replies were brief. The Kentucky delegation warmly indorsed the President's policy, and the latter, in reply, said that were he to make a speech he would but reiterate what he had often repeated recently, and that he would unfalteringly adhere to the principles laid down in the several speeches he had made. The Maryland delegation appointed by the Legislature of that State to present to the President resolutions expressive of their confidence in him and his policy, passed on the 7th of February last, performed the duty assigned them, through Hon. J. M. Twager, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates. In reply, the President said: "Gentlemen, I have no reply to make more than simply thank you for the encouragement that you have given me on this occasion, by this expression of confidence in me and my political acts. All I can say in connection is that I hope my future acts will show that this confidence has not been misplaced, and that the passers of these resolutions are not mistaken in the approval they speak. It is not necessary for me to assert the principles I have adopted as my guidance. They are understood, and there can be no mistake as to the position I occupy. persons who act upon principle, and understand the principles they act, cannot disagree, and must act together; and whatever their starting point in acting upon such principles, they, however involuntarily at first, will approach each other; and the converse of this proposition is also true that wherever they disagree upon principle they commence a divergent course. The most gratifying thought to me is that I have acted upon principle ever since my earliest advance into public life. There has always been with me some fundamental idea regarding the nature of this Union, and I have never departed from it. And it is also gratifying to me, after the ordeal through which we have passed, that through the chaotic state of the public mind these ideas still live, and that these principles are again enunciated that there is still an apprehension of them, a comprehension of their meaning, around and about which there seems to arise a crystalization and a formation of men that will hereafter sustain the country and the principles on which it lives. As to myself, individually, I can only say that my past life must afford a guarantee for the sincerity of my motives, and my security that I can be relied upon in the future. Then, if anywhere, it must be found. If that past is not sufficient to do this, nothing that I could say now would be. The Constitution has been my guide, the public good has been my aim, and sink or swim, live or die, that Constitution shall continue to be my guide. All that I ask is, that an honest and confiding public test in the future whether I am sincere in what I profess, and whether the principles upon which I rely with them are founded on right and are true in themselves. Acting on true and great principles he cannot go wrong. We cannot reach a wrong conclusion pursuing principles right in themselves. There may be gloom gathering upon our pathway, but though we may not see our way entirely clear, yet I feel that if we follow a true guiding principle it will guide us triumphantly through, but we must follow it without looking to the right hand or to the left. I have reached the summit of my ambition, and if I can only see the Union fully restored, if I can only see this country entering upon its glorious career anew, I will exclaim, I have seen the glory of thy salvation let thy servant depart in peace.

THE TARIFF AS AFFECTING IRON.

A number of Western Railroads, among them the Columbus and Zanesville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Ohio and Mississippi, Illinois Central, and Columbus and Cincinnati, presented to the Senate to-day a petition for modification of Revenue laws, so as to encourage the making and introduction into general use of iron railroad bridges and certain other iron structures roofs warehouses, depots, &c., and render the same practicable. They represent that wrought iron material would cost $47 84 less per ton than at present, and cast iron $26 62 less per ton, were foreign iron to be imported and used for this specific purpose free of duty and excise, chargeable directly to the builder, averaging the freight from foreign to American markets as $5 20 in gold, or $7 64 in currency. They ask that bar and cast iron, of which these structures are composed, be exempt from customs and excise, and they argue that the common interests imperiously call for such discrimination.

ARRIVAL OF SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.

Two delegations called on the President to-day, one from Louisiana and the other from Kentucky. Each represented their State as recovering steadily from the shock of the rebellion. The Louisiana delegation speak more encouragingly of the loyal condition of that State than others from there have recently done. No speeches were made, the interview being merely conversational.

EY-GOV. GRAHAM AND THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Ex-Gov. Graham, of North Carolina, has, it is said, sent a note to the Committee on Reconstruction, asking that in the examination of witnesses respecting the affairs of that State, he may have an opportunity of cross-examining them.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY OF ALEXANDRIA.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has issued another pamphlet, containing the names of soldiers (victims of the rebellion) buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va. The total number of interments are 3,372 white and 229 colored; total, 3,601. Well-kept gravel walks traverse the grounds. The graves have been sodded, and white tablets, lettered in black, are placed at the head of each, giving name, rank, regiment and date of death.

IMPORTANT CASES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The cases now on argument before the United States Supreme Court, involving the constitutionality of military commissions, Milligan, Bowles and Horsey being the petitioners, attract large audiences, both from the interest of the subject and the eminent counsel engaged.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE AND SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter in relation to the stamp duty on subscription paper where the subscribers each agree to take stock in a railroad company, has decided that such subscription, unless the sum subscribed is paid when the list is signed, is held to create a promise to pay a definite and certain sum of money, and therefore each person signing his name and not paying his subscription at the time should affix and cancel a stamp appropriate to the promissory amount subscribed. If a person signs the list and pays his subscription at the same time, his signing the paper would be a mere memorandum, and as such would not be subject to stamp duty. If a subscription list made in such a form as that subscribers bind themselves to pay only in the event of a certain amount being raised, then each signature is held to form an agreement or contract, and, as such, subject to stamp duty of five cents. But if each signer agrees to pay unconditionally, then each creates a new instrument subject to a stamp duty as a promissory note.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Gen. Meigs has directed the officers of the Quartermaster's Department to make a special report to that office of the location and condition of cemeteries known to them, with recommendations of the means necessary to provide for the preservation of the remains interred therein from desecration.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON.

It appears from the February report of the Superintendent of Schools, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the Department of Washington, that there are 48 colored schools and 4,294 pupils, more than three-fourths of whom can read. The number of scholars in Alexandria is 1,209. There are a few day and night schools not reported.

IRISH BONDS.

By way of bolstering up the Irish Republic loan, a noted agitator announced, at a meeting of Fenians held in this city last night, that he had talked with thirty Congressmen yesterday, who were in favor of guaranteeing the Irish bonds, after the manner attempted in the House on Tuesday, in relation to the Mexican loan of fifty millions of dollars; and that Mr. Blaine, of Maine, proposed to take the Irish loan guaranteed on to the tail of the Mexican land resolutions. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Blaine only intended to perpetrate a little fun, and that he regards either proposition as a huge joke.

FEES OF CLAIM AGENTS.

The bill to limit the fees of claim agents to $10 in each case coming up in the House during the morning hour, gave Mr. Wentworth occasion to animadvert in strong terms against the whole race, and to several other members opportunity to advertise various State agencies. The upshot of the whole of it was, that the bill was recommitted, with instructions that look to the creation of a corps of agents to be paid by the Government.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE......THURSDAY, March 8.

REIMBURSEMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced the joint resolution of the West Virginia Legislature, asking Congress to make an appropriation to reimburse that State for expenses incurred in equipping and paying the militia during the war. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. Anthony introduced a petition asking for a modification of the Tax Law in regard to Savings Banks. Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITION FROM ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a petition of the army officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

THE SALARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Finance, reported the petition of the New-York Union League Club to grant to Mrs. Lincoln the amount of salary for the whole term for which Mr. Lincoln was elected. Mr. Morgan asked that the Committee be discharged, as the subject had been considered and acted upon; and it was so ordered.

DISFRANCHISING PROSPECTIVE REBELS.

Mr. Poland offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution, by providing that no person who has been or shall be willingly engaged in rebellion against the United States shall exercise the elective franchise, or hold any office under the authority of any State, or of the United States; and that Congress shall have power to pass laws necessary to enforce this article. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

CLERKS FOR MILITARY COMMANDERS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide a clerical force for military divisions and departments, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. It authorizes the Secretary of War to appoint two clerks for the headquarters of each military division and geographical department, at an annual salary of $1,200 each, who shall be examined as now provided by law as to their fitness for office.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LATE REBELLION.

Mr. Henderson introduced the following:

Resolved, first—That the late rebellion was a contest between Freedom and Slavery, to perpetuate human bondage against the influences of a progressive civilization, which it was feared would soon manifest itself in the political action of the Government, and a portion of the people of eleven States attempted to withdraw themselves and their States from the operation of such influences.

Second—When the laws were resisted in this attempted secession, it was the province of Congress to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the nation; when insurrection was inaugurated Congress alone had the power and was charged with the duty to suppress it.

Third—Whether the insurrection in these eleven States has been suppressed or not is to be determined by Congress and not by the Executive alone. It is for Congress to decide not only whether armed resistance to the national authority yet exists, but whether the causes of the rebellion have been removed, and if not removed, it is for Congress to adopt such constitutional measures as will remedy existing evils, and prevent, if possible, the recurrence of such wars in the future.

Fourth—In this attempted secession the people of these eleven States suffered the political connection established by their State Governments with the Federal Government to be severed, and in this condition of things the States themselves are without such republican forms of government as the one contemplated in the Constitution, and it becomes the duty of the United States, and not of the Executive, to guarantee such forms. The people of these States who voluntarily abjured their allegiance to the Federal Government, and willingly transferred that allegiance to a hostile *de facto* Government have, as far as they were able, become alienated and denationalized, and it is for Congress to determine to what extent they have succeeded in such efforts at alienation, and what rights they are now entitled to as citizens of the United States.

Fifth—The Union is not restored until State Governments in these States, republican in form, shall have been established and recognized by the Federal Government; and it is the opinion of the Senate that such Governments should at once be organized upon the true principles of republicanism—the consent of the governed; that while we recognize the full force of the great truth that the people of these States should not be taxed without representation in Congress, we cannot forget that we are now asked to accept as republican in form State Constitutions which deny representation to nearly one-half of their entire people, and yet inflict upon them the burdens of taxation.

Sixth—That the Committee on Reconstruction are hereby requested to inquire at once into the propriety and expediency of providing by law for the reorganization and reestablishment of State Governments in the seceding States on the principles contained in this resolution.

The above was ordered to be printed.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution on the subject of reconstruction was taken up at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Morrill rose, he said, to discuss one or two of the important topics connected with this subject. That it was an important measure it need only be stated that it proposed to change the basis of representation in the popular branch of the National Congress. Its importance was rendered, he was about to say, painfully significant by the discussions on this floor within the last few weeks, which had occupied the attention of the Senate. It is said to be unnecessary and unimportant by one class of Senators; also that it is unjust to the States, particularly the States which had been lately in rebellion. It is said, on the other hand, by those who take a different view of the subject, that it is unjust to the freedmen, whom it is the duty of the nation to protect and provide for. It was said yesterday, by Mr. Sumner, that we violated a great principle of American law and American liberty when we attempt to pass it; that it is fundamentally wrong and unjust to a defenceless and unprotected race, the wards of the nation whose duty it is to give them protection. It is plain that between these cross purposes the measure will come to nought. Mr. Morrill said it was his purpose to show that neither of the two causes of opposition to the measure was just. The proposed amendment is not unjust to the States lately in rebellion, and it does not violate a great fundamental principle of American representative law. On the other hand it does not violate the principles of popular liberty in the position of this dependent race; although I shall not pretend that it is an adequate measure, or that it deals out full and ample justice to this feeble race whom I believe it to be the duty of the nation to protect and defend. Yet I maintain its tendency is in that direction. The proposition is rendered necessary, said Mr. Morrill, by the changed condition of affairs. One of these changes has been an amendment to the Constitution which forever sweeps away from the Constitution of the United States that class described as "all other persons, three-fifths of whom shall be counted in the basis of representation." Slavery and involuntary servitude have been swept away from the country; and now what do we find? You find the basis of your representation not proposed to be changed, but you find that it has been changed. It has been changed by the events of the war. The great revolution in which we have been engaged has changed the basis of representation in the popular branch of Congress. Notwithstanding this change we find representatives from these lately rebellious States demanding admission into the lower branch of Congress upon the representation based upon a system of Slavery, which is among the things that were; and this question is presented: Shall the American Congress admit into its councils some thirty Representatives in the lower branch of Congress, based upon a provision of the Constitution now rendered obsolete by the change to which I have alluded? This would be to bring into your presence the institution of Slavery itself. This would be to say that, notwithstanding the great revolution that has gone forward, you will not recognize it. To-day thirty Representatives in theory and in fact demand admission into the lower House of Congress, based entirely upon the representative system provided by the Constitution of the United States. I would ask those who deny that the proposed amendment is necessary, how do they propose to provide for the great fact of which I have spoken?

Mr. Saulsbury desired to know of Mr. Morrill whether he was in favor of letting the Southern slaves vote, and whether he would keep the South unrepresented until these slaves were permitted to vote.

Mr. Morrill said the question was not pertinent to the point he was discussing. He continued his argument, alleging that some measure had been rendered necessary. To admit the present applicants for seats in the other House would be to recognize the institution of Slavery. In answer to the objection that had been urged against this proposition, that it would deprive the Southern States of their constitutional rights, he said that these States were still insurrectionary. At the close of the war, Gen. Sherman attempted to recognize their existence as States, with civil rights, but the President quickly repudiated his action in that regard, though he immediately afterward did himself what he had repudiated in Gen. Sherman. He appointed Gov. Perry in South Carolina, and authorized him to recognize the State Government of South Carolina on the basis of a military order; and almost the first act of Gov. Perry's official life was to restore all rebel officers in the State of South Carolina, upon the condition of their taking the oath to Congress. Mr. Morrill said he could not recognize these Southern State Governments as set up by Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Wilson said there were indications that the pending measure would be defeated. This he seriously regretted; for his heart and conscience approved of it. He approved of it because he believed that it would sweep the loyal States of this Union by an immense majority, and that no public man could succeed who opposed it. He approved of it because if it were in the Constitution of the United States to-day, before five years passed away every black man in America would be enfranchised and clothed with the ballot. Gentlemen on the other side of this Chamber oppose this measure as unjust to the States recently in rebellion. Some of them tell us that we are willing, who are pressing this measure, if we can secure the franchise for the black man, to let all other races go. We are told too, it is immoral, indecent and offensive to reason and conscience. This measure came into Congress with the sanction of the Committee on Reconstruction, composed as it is of men of individual honor and personal character. It comes to the Senate after an overwhelming vote of the House of Representatives. It is sustained by ninety-nine out of every hundred journals that support the President's administration; were it submitted to the American people, it would be sustained by every man in the loyal States who believes that the soldier who fought the battles of the country, is the equal of the rebel who fought against it. It will be a question of manhood; a question whether one rebel in South Carolina is to count as much in the electoral colleges and in the House of Representatives as two loyal men of New-England or the great Central and Western States. Fighting the battle before the people on the question of the equality of the basis of representation, I believe it would triumph and go into the Constitution. Being incorporated into the Constitution, the practical effect would be this, and only this. It would raise up a party in every one of these States immediately on its passage. These men might be influenced by the love of power, by pride, by ambition, to begin the contest, for they would not like to yield the power of these States in the Union. They might begin the battle animated by unworthy motives; but as soon as the discussion commenced it would address itself to the reason, to the heart and the conscience of the people. The advocates of negro enfranchisement would themselves grow up to believe in the justice and equity and right of giving the ballot-box to the black man. There would be discussion in every square mile of the rebel States, appeals to the pride, the ambition and the heart, to justice and equality; to the interests and to the passions; to all loyal motives that can sway and control and influence men. They would coöperate with the friends of freedmen throughout the country. They would be the left wing of the great army of freedmen in the country, and we would give them our prayers, our influence, our voice and our aid in fighting that battle. They would have the support of the prayers of the poor black man of the South in that struggle. Before five years had passed away there would not be a rebel State that would not enfranchise the colored man: and, when they did triumph, they would have made a public sentiment by which every black man could get at the ballot-box in safety with his friends. Force to-day by positive law upon Virginia or the Carolinas or any of those States colored suffrage, and the negro would go to the ballot-box almost at the risk of his life. But let there be four or five or six years of discussion, and it will triumph peaceably, and it will be as easy for a black man to vote without molestation as they vote to-day in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I believe, too, that if this measure were in the Constitution, it would bring suffrage to the black man of this country within five years, and that when suffrage did come, under the circumstances, it would, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, come to stay. It would be fixed forever in the general policy of the country. Believing this, I must give my vote for this measure.

Mr. Wilson was discussing the various propositions on the subject of representation now before the Senate, and maintaining that Congress could not by a joint resolution, or by a law, regulate suffrage in the several States, when he was interrupted by Mr. Yates, who desired to ask a question, and said: I would like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether, by the constitutional amendment, every man made free is not as free as that Senator or myself, or in other words, whether he is not entitled to the same rights and privileges, by which I mean civil as well as political privileges, as the Senator or myself? Whether he is not one of the people of the United States, one of the citizens of the United States, and entitled to the same rights and privileges with him and with myself, or any other one of the people of the United States? I mean by the force of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery and emancipating that people, as I contend, into the sovereignty, into the body politic, of the United States. That proposition being put, as I think, the Senator from Massachusetts will admit, for he cannot deny it according to the standpoint from which he sees things and from which I see things, I will not ask him the question whether, under the Constitution, as it now exists, States have jurisdiction over the question of citizenship in the States, but I will ask him whether, when we come to organic alteration in the Constitution of the United States, and when we have in view the security of the rights of all the citizens of the United States, and, of course, I mean citizens without regard to race or color, as these words I believe, according to the opinion of the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) have no longer any meaning under the Constitution of the United States, whether now we propose to establish an organic act by the operation of an amendment to the Constitution; whether we propose it in the power of any State to disfranchise any portion of the American people, this is the question, for the proposition now pending submits to the people of the rebel States to decide whether the freedmen are to have their rights or not. Does the Senator from Massachusetts, or any other Senator, pretend to say that under this constitutional amendment, the question of representation will be decided by the citizens of the rebel States, by which I mean not only white citizens, but I mean the people of the United States; the people that are as free, and have the same rights as you and I have to-day? The question is, whether you will permit in a new organic act of the Constitution a portion of the people of the Southern States, and rebels and traitors at that, to say who shall be represented upon the floor of the Senate. These are the questions. I do not put them for the sake of embarrassing the Senator from Massachusetts; but I put them for my own information, as I have not yet decided whether I shall support the amendment or not. The fact is, the questions have disturbed me to some extent, and I should like to have them answered.

Mr. Wilson said: I will endeavor to answer the questions of Mr. Yates frankly. I will say, to begin with, that the Constitutional Amendment, which was proposed here by the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Henderson), and reported by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull), adopted by Congress and ratified by the people, was never understood by any man in the Senate or House of Representatives, or by the public Press of the country, as conferring upon Congress the right to force the suffrage on any State of the Union. I say further, that if it had been supposed that it gave that right, it would never have passed Congress or received the sanction of the States. I will say, Sir, that I think, beyond doubt or question, it clothed Congress with ample and full power to protect the civil rights and immunities of every emancipated slave in the country. That that slave is as free as I am; that the child emancipated in his cradle to-day is as free as the Senator from Illinois or myself as much a citizen of the United Stated as either of us; but, Sir, citizenship never did in this country carry with it the right of suffrage, or the right to hold office. A man may be a citizen and not have the right of suffrage. There are men in Massachusetts who have been citizens for forty years and have not the right of suffrage to-day.

Mr. Yates—Was it understood at the time of the passage of the amendment that it would confer civil rights?

Mr. Wilson—I supposed it did give Congress ample power to make these men as free as the non-voting white population of those States—as free as women and children, or people who had not the right of suffrage. But I did not understand then, and I do not believe now, that it gave Congress the power to clothe these people with the right of suffrage or the right to hold office.

Mr. Yates—Suppose I do not deny the proposition of the Senator. I will put this question to him. I do not deny the power of the States to regulate suffrage, by any means, or to decide upon the qualifications of those who are to vote; to devise and to make rules and regulations. It is the duty of the States to regulate this right, but they cannot destroy it; and I ask the Senator from Massachusetts whether he believes it in the power of the State of Massachusetts or of South Carolina, in simply regulating the right of suffrage, to deprive the citizens of a State of the right to vote altogether?

Mr. Wilson—I answer that, right or wrong, the State of Massachusetts has done it.

Mr. Yates—That is not the question.

Mr. Wilson—The Senator may say that it is not right; that it ought not to be done. I agree with him. In my own State I voted against an amendment to the State Constitution requiring the qualification of reading and writing.

Mr. Yates—I ask if this proposed amendment does not allow the rebel States to exclude the freedmen from voting.

Mr. Wilson—I have never read or heard or seen anything that convinced me that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment gave the Congress of the United State any power to regulate suffrage in any State.

Mr. Yates—I desire to know whether, by the pending amendment, South Carolina or any other State cannot disenfranchise them entirely?

Mr. Wilson—I may answer the Senator simply by saying that I think this amendment leaves the matter to the States precisely where it is now. There is no implication in it, no compromise, no surrender of any power of the Government.

Mr. Yates—The position I assume is this—that before the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, the States had a right, under the Constitution and under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to disfranchise the colored people. Colored men were considered a subject race, not part of the people, not part of the sovereignty. But, Sir, by the Constitutional Amendment they are as free as the Senator from Massachusetts this day. Now, the question is, whether with this amendment before us, we will put into this amendment a new amendment, by which these States may disfranchise these persons altogether.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Yates, read from the opinion of Attorney-General Bates, that political rights and political powers were essentially different: that the former belonged to all citizens alike, and were in the very name and nature of citizenship, but the latter does not belong to all citizens alike.

Mr. Wilson continued his speech at some length.

The Senate, at four o'clock, went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned, having previously agreed that a vote should be taken to-morrow at four o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUSTICE TO MISS CLARA BURTON.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate joint resolution appropriating $15,000 to reimburse Miss Clara Barton for money expended by her and to aid in the further prosecution of the search for missing soldiers, was by unanimous consent taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON TENNESSEE.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, presented the views of the minority (himself and Mr. Washburn, of Illinois) in regard to the admission of Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY OVER PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Higby, on leave, introduced a bill granting right of way to ditch and canal owners in California over public lands. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU ORDERS.

Mr. Eliot offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House all orders issued from time to time by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

REVENUE REPORTS.

Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1,000 copies extra of the several reports of the Revenue Commissioners for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was adopted.

POSTAL AND MILITARY COMMUNICATIONS.

The Judiciary Committee being called for reports in the morning hour, Mr. Wilson, from that Committee, reported back with an amendment the House bill to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States.

Mr. Wilson explained that this bill, which had passed the House and gone to the Senate, from which it was recalled in order to amend it, so that it should not be construed to allow payment to land-grant railroads for services done for the Government. The amendment reported is in these terms:

Provided, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and the railroad companies for transportation without compensation, nor impair nor change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of the road.

At the suggestion of Mr. Conklin, the bill went over till Tuesday next, to be printed in the meantime.

THE UNITED STATES JUDICIARY.

Mr. Wilson also reported back the House bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the

United States, and to change certain judicial districts, which was considered and passed.

The bill enacts that hereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and Eight Associate Judges.

Mr. Wilson remarked that he should be in favor of a still further reduction of the number of the judges, and that in the act to amend the judiciary system which would soon come before the House, it might be well to provide for such reduction as vacancies occurred.

EXPENSE OF COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Mr. Wilson also reported back with a recommendation that it pass the Senate bill to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government, limiting the fees of claim agents to $10.

Some debate grew up on this bill.

Mr. Wentworth, in denouncing claim agents, gave notice to the soldiers that if they would send their papers to members of Congress, they would attend to their business with great pleasure.

Mr. Wilson explained that the fee of $10 was simply a limitation. The soldier could drive any bargain within that limit. This bill had been reported for the purpose of protecting the soldiers. If the gentleman from Illinois attended to all the claims of soldiers from his district, he would have very little time to devote to reciprocity legislation. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wentworth said he had done so after the Mexican war, and expected to do so now. He was the gratuitous agent of every man in his district for all his Washington business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson reminded the gentleman that the State of Illinois had sent more soldiers to this war than the United States had sent to Mexico. He had himself, as he presumed every other member had, attended cheerfully and without compensation to the business of the soldiers in his district. But he could not undertake to attend to his duties as a member of Congress, and at the same time attend to all such claims.

Mr. Schenck proposed to recommit the bill with instructions that it be amended by providing for a system of agents, to be paid by the United States, by whom the claims of soldiers for back pay, bounties and pensions due from the Government might be collected, free of cost to the soldier.

After considerable debate by Messrs. Shellabarger, Ingersoll, Wilson, Eldridge, Cobb and Schenck, in which it was stated that Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other States had agents here attending to the business of their soldiers, the motion to recommit, with instructions, was voted on by yeas and nays, and carried by 70 yeas to 69 nays.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication, which had been postponed to this day.

Mr. Broomall said he was satisfied that our Southern allies in the war waged to preserve the Union had nothing to trust to except the integrity and firmness of the Union majority in both Houses of Congress. That majority, through its appropriate Committee, had presented the bill under consideration as one of the measures relied on to carry out that great and patriotic purpose. The object of the bill was twofold: to declare who are citizens of the United States, and to secure to them the protection which every Government owed to its citizens. Objection had been made to the bill because it called the negro a citizen. But why not call him so. Every civilized man must owe allegiance somewhere. The negro in America was a civilized man, and must owe allegiance somewhere. Until the opponents of this measure could point to a foreign Power to which he was subject, the negro must be assumed to be what the bill called him, a citizen of the country in which he was born. If the negro owed allegiance to the Government, then the Government owed protection to him, and that protection must be provided by appropriate legislation. An unexpected argument had been made by the leader of the opposition in this body that the bill permitted the negro to vote in the several States of the Union; and it was rather ludicrous to see the Committee having the bill in charge agreeing to put in a provision to quiet the alarm of the opposite party. He was willing to concede that if the Democrats were to be kept above the negroes in the social scale, there must be some discriminating legislation in their favor. He used to think that the white man was better than the negro, but an experience of three Winters in the South had satisfied him that that depended somewhat on the white man's politics. [Laughter.]

Mr. Wright rose to a question of order. The subject under discussion was an act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights. He had looked over it and found that no such terms as "Democratic Party," "Republican Party," "Copperhead," or "Niggerhead" were used in it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was therefore talking very wide of the mark if he meant to apply any of those to the constituency which he (Mr. Wright) represented.

The Speaker—The latter part of the gentleman's remarks is not a point of order. The Chair thinks that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is confining himself to the bill, which is very wide in its range, and therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. Broomall confessed that since the last election in New-Jersey he probably ought to treat the gentleman's (Mr. Wright's) constituents with a little more consideration. But whether he should apologize to them or not would depend a little on their future behavior. Referring to Mr. Seward, he spoke of him as a distinguished public functionary, once the foremost champion of the rights of man, and whose statesmanlike knowledge had pointed out the irrepressible conflict between Slavery and Freedom, but who could not now see that Treason and Loyalty were eternal and uncompromising antagonists. He spoke of the President as one who had been denounced as a negro Moses, and had been charged even with conspiracy—the assassin of his predecessor—but who now had these same rebels hanging around his neck like so many millstones; whether they would eventually drown him or not was yet to be seen. For his part, he never would consent that the Government should desert its allies in the South and surrender their rights and interests to the enemy. And in this he would make no distinction of caste or color, either among friends or foes.

A colloquy between Mr. Broomall and Mr. Davis, in regard to the constitutionality of the record of the bill, took place, occupying the time up to the close of Mr. Broomall's hour.

Mr. Raymond obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Bingham, for the purpose of offering an amendment to the pending motion to recommit with instructions. The amendment was to strike out of the first section the words "and there shall be no discrimination in civil rights;" and, also, to strike out everything penal in the bill, and authorizing criminal proceedings, and, in lieu of it, to give to all citizens of the United States, injured by denial or violation of any of their rights secured and protected by this act, right of action in the United States Courts, with double costs in all cases of recovery, without regard to the amount of damage.

Mr. Raymond addressed the House. He would not have discussed the bill at this time if he had not taken the liberty and responsibility of offering a substitute for it. He was very free to confess that he was not prepared to say anything on it at all worthy of its great importance, whether considered simply as a proposed statute, or in its bearing on the general question of the restoration of peace and harmony to the Union. He regarded it as one of the most important bills presented to the House, worthy of engaging the coolest, calmest, and best judgment of every member. The bill proposed two things; first, to declare who should be citizens of the United States, and especially to declare that all shall be citizens, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, who were born on the soil. That was the first great provision. The second, was to provide for the class of persons thus introduced to citizenship, protection against anticipated inequality of legislation in the several States. Both these provisions were of the utmost possible importance. He was thoroughly and heartily in favor of both and he should vote for both, if he could be convinced that they fell within the powers conferred on Congress by the Constitution of the United States, and were demanded by the emergencies of the occasion. As to the first purpose of the bill, he had no doubt whatever. The substitute which he had offered declared that all persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States, are and shall be citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of said citizenship. That was the enunciation of a great principle, which he thought ought to, and would, under ordinary circumstances, secure to every one of the citizens thus entitled to citizenship, ample and full protection. It was not worth while, nor had he any desire to conceal the fact, that the special object of his substitute, as well as of the bill, was to introduce into American citizenship the four millions of persons who had just been emancipated from a condition of slavery. He did not know that any bill was necessary for that purpose. He was inclined to think that no bill was necessary; that the moment the disabilities imposed upon them by servitude were removed, they became by virtue of that act citizens of the United States, and they were to-day entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship. But that had been denied and doubted in the Courts, in legislative halls, and in the Executive of the Government. It had been asserted, and decisions were on record to that effect, that they were not citizens, because they were of the African race. His proposition declared that they were citizens, and should be regarded as such from that time forward. Some question had been raised as to the power of Congress to pronounce such a decision, but he believed that it had such a power under that clause of the Constitution authorizing Congress to establish a system of naturalization. He was inclined to think that the word "naturalization" might be fairly regarded and construed as implying and including a power to introduce into citizenship those now excluded from it, whether native born or alien. But independent of that, he did not see where Congress got any authority to except these native persons of African blood from the general rule of the law—law of every nation that all persons born on the soil are subjects or citizens of the Government. That was the rule in England, in France, and in this country; no such power of exception had been conferred on Congress, and no such power had been exercised. If this bill should fail to become a law, and if the substitute which he had offered should be reported back by the Judiciary Committee, as he understood it would be, he would take pleasure in discussing that point further. He supposed he need not declare here the great desirableness to this class of persons, of having conferred upon them the great, inestimable and priceless boon of liberty. He thought the fact of conferring upon four millions of people absolute liberty and freedom from servitude from this time forward forevermore, was the highest boon that it was in the power of any Government to confer on an enslaved race. Having gone so far, he desired to go on by successive steps still further, and to lift them in all respects, so far as their nature would allow and our power permit, to the level of any other citizen. He desired, as the next step in the process of elevating that race, to give them the right of citizenship. He hoped that no one would be prepared or inclined to say that that was a trifling boon, for, if so, he feared the House was scarcely in the frame of mind to act upon the great questions coming before it. He, for one, was neither prepared nor inclined to disparage American citizenship. Make the colored man a citizen of the United States, and he would have every right that any other citizen had under the laws and Constitution of the United States. It was not among the least of the advantages of conferring upon him citizenship that it would constantly exercise on him an educating process; it would teach people of all other races—his fellow-citizens—to respect him and aid him in his efforts. Every one would concede that it was of the highest [illegible] people living in this country to receive from the Government the status of American citizenship. He presented these considerations rapidly, hurriedly, and imperfectly, simply as the reasons which induced him to offer a substitute for the bill now pending. This bill was intended to prevent unequal legislation. That was a high and proper object, and he would cordially coöperate in securing it. His colleague, Mr. Davis, had also declared his purpose to vote for any constitutional law aiming at and calculated to secure this object, and he had been a little grieved to hear the point made against him (Mr. Davis) that he required a law to be constitutional before he would give it his vote, not in terms but in tone. That point had certainly been made. He (Raymond) could not on his conscience and oath, however much he might think an object desirable, vote for attaining it by means which seemed to him unconstitutional. Acting here on his responsibility as a legislator, not under the stress of the necessities of war, but calmly, he could not and would not vote for any bill except his judgment satisfied him that it was constitutional. Even on grounds of expediency the House ought well to consider this matter. He desired the House should not pass any bill that should be intercepted on its way to the statute-book by well-grounded complaints of constitutionality from any other department of the Government. The second section of the bill providing for the punishment by fine and imprisonment of Judges of State Courts, for enforcing State laws, he could not justify to his own judgment. He saw that the gentleman from Ohio (Bingham) took the same view of it, for he had suggested an amendment to that section. That amendment seemed to attain the object, and he (Raymond) would vote for it. Referring to the reports of outrages committed in the Southern States, Mr. Raymond thought there was a good deal of exaggeration in them, and thought such violations of law the natural effects of war, demoralizing a whole community. The House would recollect the extraordinary bit of evidence introduced here the other day by the gentleman from Ohio, (Bingham,) in the shape of that celebrated extract from the Norfolk *Post*, which was represented as a secession organ. It had been read to show the animus of the South. He had not himself attached much importance to it at the moment, for he knew something about the character of the paper; but he was not sure but that if a vote had then been taked on the Constitutional Amendment, it would not have been carried by acclamation on the strength of that article.

Mr. Woodbridge desired to state that the editor of that paper was a Vermonter and a thoroughly loyal man. That article was no expression of his sentiments but was doubtless intended as a burlesque. He did not doubt, however, that the article was a faithful representation of the sentiment of a very large portion of the South, and hence the necessity of such a bill as has been reported from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Schenck thought that the point of the burlesque consisted in the close resemblance of the sentiment expressed in it to that actually uttered and entertained there as shown by the testimony laid before the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Raymond did not think it at all like the general utterances of the South. If the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck) has had an opportunity to peruse the testimony as to the condition of the Southern States, it was more than he (Raymond) had. He should like to have an opportunity to read that testimony before voting on this bill, and he suggested whether it was not worth while to wait till that testimony was printed, so that the House could see on what grounds it had to act.

Mr. Delano next addressed the House. He confessed that while he was in favor of the object of the bill he had serious doubts in his mind as to the power of Congress to pass it. He should vote for it, if he could be brought to believe that there was a reasonable probability of its constitutionality so that he could justify his conscience, but without some further light on the question he felt that there were certain difficulties in the way which called for careful examination in a constitutional point of view. He considered that the bill would be very much improved, if amended in accordance with the proposition suggested by his colleague (Bingham.) The first section provided that all citizens shall have the same civil rights as are enjoyed by white citizens. He would ask the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee whether that conferred upon the emancipated race the right of sitting as jurors?

Mr. Wilson—I do not believe that it confers the right upon emancipated negroes, or upon any portion of the citizens of the United States, who are not qualified by the laws of the several States to act as jurors.

Mr. Delano—without doubting the sincerity of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee—considered that the bill would necessarily confer on negroes the right of being jurors. He inquired further whether the gentleman found the constitutional right for Congress to say that the testimony of colored people should be taken in Court.

Mr. Wilson replied that he placed the power of Congress in that respect on the same basis as that on which he placed its power to provide protection for them in their civil rights as citizens.

Mr. Delano did not feel that that was any answer to his question. He would not say the gentleman's remarks were "glittering generalities," because he did not wish to be offensive; but he would like the gentleman to point out the clause of the Constitution giving that power.

Mr. Wilson replied that in his opening remarks on reporting the bill he had distinctly averred that Congress derived this power from the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and conferring on Congress an express delegation of authority; but he based it also on the broader ground that those people, being entitled to certain rights as citizens of the United States, were entitled to be protected in those rights, and that the power thus to protect them was necessarily implied from the entire body of the Constitution.

Mr. Delano remarked that the duty of government rested on its powers, and that the duty of Congress rested on its constitutional privileges. The powers of Congress were specific powers, and beyond those specific powers Congress could not go without violating the Constitution. He could not see how he could sustain this bill. He thought that the best way to attain the desired end was to act upon the constitutional amendment reported by his colleague, Mr. Bingham, and postponed till April next, so as to make the measure proposed here part of the fundamental law. The principles embodied in this bill would, if carried to their logical consequences, endanger the liberties of the country.

Mr. Kerr next addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He based his argument against it on legal and constitutional and practical grounds, and quoted from Chief-Justice Marshall and other authorities, in support of his views.

Mr. Wilson withdrew the motion to recommit, in order to move an amendment, which was to insert the words "or for refusing to perform any act on the ground that it would be inconsistent with this act." He then renewed the motion to recommit, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded. This gives Mr. Wilson the right to close debate, and he has agreed to divide his hour with Mr. Bingham.

The bill then went over till to-morrow.

THE SMITHSONIAN LIBRARY.

Mr. Patterson, on leave, introduced a bill for the transfer of the Smithsonian Library, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Library.

INDIAN PAYMENTS.

Mr. Upson, on leave, introduced a bill to pay certain moneys to the Chippewa, Chocktaw and Pottawattamie Indians in Michigan, which was read twice and referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Windom presented a petition of certain citizens of Minnesota, praying for redress for damages committed by certain Sioux or Dacotah Indians, in said State in the year 1863.

Mr. Ketchum presented the memorial of the Assistant Assessor of the Twelfth District of New-York, in favor of the allowance of necessary traveling expenses; also the petition of N. Gridley, and others of Dutchess County, N. Y., for such amendments of the present tariff laws as will more effectually protect American labor.

Adjourned.

TEXAS.

The State Convention—Action on the Representation and Negro-Suffrage Questions.

Galveston, Tuesday, March 6.

An effort was made in the Texas State Convention to-day to base representation in the Legislature on the number of free persons in the State, but it failed.

The Committee on Legislative Department expressed unqualified opposition to negro suffrage.

Provision was made for the election of State officers as soon as practicable.

The Finance Committee reported a sweeping ordinance, declaring all debts contracted by the State in the late war null and void, and forbidding the Legislature to assume thereof.

Dr. Gener made a minority report favoring unlimited suffrage.

An ordinance was passed making five years' residence in the State a necessary qualification for legislators.

George A. Starra, of this city, convicted of killing Wm. C. Sevier, of Versailles, Mo., has been recommended to clemency.

Arrived from New-York, steamer *Sedgewick*. She has discharged her cargo.

Also arrived, steamer *Wellington*, from New-York.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Fenians—Organization of a Sisterhood—Presentation of Equipments for a Thousand Men.

Newark, N. J., Thursday, March 8.

A circle of the Fenian Sisterhood was formed here this evening in aid of Gen. Sweeney. About seventy ladies joined. The meeting was presided over by Miss O'Shea, and an address was delivered by Mayor Treselan. A leading leather manufacturer of this city has presented the General Sweeney Circle with equipments for a thousand men.

A Horrible Crime—Burglary and Attempt to Burn an Infant.

Rochester, Thursday, March 8.

Last evening an attempt was made to burn the house of Mrs. Hyzer on Atwater-street. During the absence of Mrs. Hyzer from the house, the clothes in a cradle in which a child three years old was sleeping, were set on fire. The house had previously been ransacked by some person who evidently expected to obtain a considerable amount of money which Mrs. Hyzer was known to have received within a day or two. Failing to obtain the money the villain set fire to the cradle-clothes with intent to [illegible]

CANADA AROUSED.

A Genuine Excitement About Fenianism.

Ten Thousand Volunteers Called for Immediately.

Arming and Drilling Last Night in the Chief Towns.

Various Exaggerated Rumors in Montreal.

The Ghost of the "Patriot" War of 1837 Walking Abroad.

Story that Navy Island in the Niagara River is a Fenian Camp.

The Canadian Press Suddenly Converted to the Doctrine of Strict Neutrality.

Editorial Homilies on the Duties of the American Government.

Intense Excitement in Montreal—Wild Stories About Fenian Invasions—The Government Taking Active Measures to Welcome the Expected Army—Ten Thousand Volunteers to be Armed at Once—They Muster To-night—Rumor that the Fenians have Seized Navy Island—Montreal Crowded with Strangers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Montreal, Wednesday, March 8—4 P. M.

Our usually dull city is all at once wide awake, and the centres of news, around Place d'Armes and Great St. James-street, are in a great bustle. The principal hotels are as lively as any of your Broadway caravanseries, and for once the sleepy old capital of Canada is tolerably well aroused.

This is owing in some degree to the action of the Home Government in suspending this writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, but more directly to the stories here told of the extraordinary activity of the Fenians in New-York and other large cities of the United States. It is judged by some of the best informed that the Fenians *must* make a demonstration on or before St. Patrick's Day upon these provinces, or else the fever will cool off, the sale of bonds will cease, and the entire movement come to a very contemptible failure.

It appears that our Government, whatever they may believe, are willing to admit the fact, and have accordingly taken steps to resist the possible demonstration. It is now known, by dispatches from Ottawa that yesterday, immediately upon the arrival of Hon. Mr. McGee from Montreal, a Cabinet Council was held. At the important sitting were present Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapias, Backburn and Ferguson Blair.

In view of present circumstances and the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration, the protection of our fellow-subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of the Fenians, it was resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers for the protection and defence of the Canadian frontier.

This step is adopted mainly as a precautionary measure, but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped that active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, the Government relies with confidence and courage on the Canadian volunteers.

Very naturally this action has produced intense excitement, and the usually phlegmatic citizens who go to bed at sunset, are dazzled and bewildered with the great event. The red-coat martinets of the regular army swell wonderfully, and from Colonel down to Orderly Sergeant they are profoundly silent, mysterious and consequential—the salvation of the Provinces seems to rest upon their Atlantean shoulders.

The orders for calling out ten thousand militia were promulgated in this morning's papers. All at once it was discovered that Montreal was crowded with strangers, and when these innocents came down to breakfast and took seats they had occupied (a good many of them) since the beginning of your late rebellion, they were glowered upon so frightfully by John Bull that the poor fellows, innocent as lambs of anything that might possibly smell of gunpowder, shrunk into their very slippers. All nasal-toned sojourners are suspected, and we must show clean bills of health or very possibly be compelled to take the first train for St. Albans, where our bank accounts are kept.

There are a few armories here, containing relics of the wars of Queen Anne and some modern arms. Around these the authorities have stationed guards, just as if they were in danger. Some suspect considerable Fenian strength lying *perdu* in this city; but I cannot imagine it possible. Our population is much more than half French, of the Kanuck pattern; and of those who speak English, not one in twenty is an Irishman. However, we have got the scare, and it must run its course.

The *Telegraph*, looking toward and remembering St. Albans, with a sort of guilty conscience tone, says:

"In view of the fact that Montreal is at the present time favored with the residence of a large number of suspicious strangers, who exhibit a good deal of interest in our banks and other depositaries of money and property, it would be a wise precaution for the citizens to organize ward patrols. A little extra precaution at this time may prevent some wailing hereafter over the want of it."

The *Gazette*, after quoting accounts of Fenian movements on your side of the forty-fifth parallel, talks in this way about international obligations:

"If our neighbors really intend to take measures to prevent mischief, and to keep themselves from embroilment because of Fenianism, it is time they should act. It is evident now to every one that the Fenian leaders are making use of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland to inflame the ardor of their dupes to the uttermost. They are making the most frantic efforts to raise men and money. That they can raise money enough to carry on operations on a large scale we do not believe. That they can raise men and money in plenty for marauding parties is not to be doubted. As to the question of wresting either Ireland or Canada from Great Britain, that we regard as simply preposterous. But there is just now not a little danger that forays along the frontier, or even against Montreal itself, may be attempted before the navigation opens. Not many of those who come over would go back. Our hospitality would keep them forever. But lives will be lost and property destroyed, for which the apathy of their Government will render the United States responsible. It is not a question of secret preparation, of which a Government can either be ignorant or pretend ignorance. The preparations are open, avowed, boasted of, paraded. The United States Government takes no step to stop the work, and these men think, and have reason to think, that it desires it to go on, to encourage and foster it. Perchance the Government holds it best to allow the passion of the Fenians to expend itself in gasconade, and, thus fully exerted, it will soonest die out. It is possible the authorities are right, but they risk much by such a course. At all events, the course we must pursue is obvious. A blow will be struck almost immediately, or the bubble will burst. During the next four weeks, therefore, every Canadian must be prepared to do duty as a policeman and soldier; to obtain and furnish information to the Government, and to use arms to repel attack should any band of ruffians invade any portion of the country. The Government must act, too, vigorously and with decision. No cost should be spared to secure the safety of the country. Under present circumstances, Parliament will assuredly not haggle over the bills for the militia when sent in. We have apparently very little to hope for from the good faith of our neighbors. We must only act the more vigorously in our own behalf.

From these hasty notes, you will be able to learn that we are up and doing, and for once have cast off that hybernation of the long Winter of which you warmer blooded people are won't to make fun.

Up to this hour, however, there has been nothing more warlike than the scouring of old swords and the greasing of rusty musket barrels. When the grand onset may come of course we cannot say; but if the Chief Executives and Head Centres think they can catch us asleep, they will find themselves very distinctly mistaken.

I learn from Rochester that the Canadian militia were called out last night at Suspension Bridge, to guard against an apprehended raid by the Fenians. No raid occurred, it being postponed until St. Patrick's day.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

Discussion upon National Affairs by Senators Gibson and Andrews—A Lively Time in the Assembly—Speaker Tremain upon His Famous Tweddle Hall Speech—His Arraignment of the Democratic Party for Disloyalty—The Senate Resolutions Adopted by a Party Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

In the Senate, this evening, able speeches on national affairs were made by Messrs. Gibson and Andrews.

The House witnessed a most exciting political debate on the Senate resolutions which were substituted for those previouslo offered by Mr. Tremaine. Messrs. Anderson and Millspaugh made spirited Democratic speeches in opposition to the resolutions. Messrs. Pitts, Ranney, Parker and Tremaine spoke forcibly on the Republican side. Mr. Millspaugh alluded rather sneeringly to the speech of Mr. Tremaine at Tweddle Hall in 1861, as being disloyal in sentiment, which brought Tremaine to his feet. He delivered a speech of great power, earnestness and effect, which altogether was the most terrible invective I have ever heard. He thanked the gentleman for giving him a chance to reply to the vile slanders with which the Albany *Argus* had reeked for the last five years. Producing an *Argus* copy of the speech he showed that it nowhere favored, but expressly denounced, secession; that the garbled exaracts made from it which seemed to oppose the war, were all made as an argument to prevent the Government from striking the first blow, with an earnest desire that if the Secessionists themselves took to the sword the Government should stand right before the world. The Government did wait until the rebels themselves fired upon Fort Sumter, and from that day he had stood by his country according to his Democratic principles, learned in the school of Andrew Jackson. The Speaker's indictment of the Democratic party for its disloyal attitude in the war electrified the audience, and it was with difficulty the Chair repressed the applause that broke out in the galleries. The Senate resolutions reported by Mr. Folger were adopted by the House by a vote of 70 to 29 by a strict party vote, and the House adjourned.

PERSIMMON.

OUR ALBANY LETTER.

Albany, Thursday, March 8, 1866.

In the Senate to-day the Oneida Lake Canal Bill, which has been before that body for several weeks, came up for a third reading, and was finally passed. The Oneida Lake Canal has been abandoned by the Canal Board after rendering it useless by taking out the old locks. People who have made investments on the shores of Oneida Lake in the faith that the State would keep open the channel on which they depended to get their lumber and other produce to market, petitioned very strongly for this bill. It was, of course, strongly opposed by Buffalo interests, and, in addition, met with very strong opposition from Senators Sessions and Pierson, who have fought it out of several Committees of the Whole. The bill requires the Canal Board to rebuild the locks on the canal, of the enlarged size, and authorizes any change of route that may be necessary, in the opinion of the Board, to secure navigation. A tax of one-sixth of a mill is to be levied for the purpose of the act. The bill passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, Chambers, Collins, O. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Gibson, Hayt, Humphrey, Kline, Lent, T. Murphy, Platt, Sutherland, White, Wilbor, Williams, Wolcott—19.

Nays—Messrs. Bennett, Crowley, Godard, La Bau, Parsons, Pierson, Sessions—7.

The bill now goes to the House.

A bill under the specious title of "An act to amend an act entitled an act to create in the City and County of New-York the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and to abolish the Almshouse Department therein," passed the Senate this morning. The printed bill does not reveal the African hid under it, which is nothing less than an increase of pay of the Commissioners of Charities from $3,000 to $5,000. This amendment was got in at a convenient opportunity, and the Metropolitan members are responsible for it. I believe every New-York and Brooklyn Senator voted for the amendment.

Being in a sanguinary mood, the House to-day slaughtered a bill amending the Excise Law, so as to include ale and lager-beer in the term "strong or spiritous liquors or wines." The object was to require a license to be taken out to sell any kind of ale or beer. Mr. Oakey, of Kings, made a very humorous speech in support of lager-beer, though avowing himself a temperance man. He declared that if the House took from the Germans their beer, members would soon be brought to their bier, politically. Great laughter followed the remarks of the gentleman. After a long debate, leave was refused to sit again, by a vote of 46 to 60, and the House refused to reconsider, thus killing the bill exceedingly dead.

The bill to increase the rates of legal advertising, introduced some time since by Mr. Gideon J. Tucker, was debated some time, the House being evidently opposed to the measure. The matter will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to increase the rates of such advertising in the City of New-York—the bill not to apply to other parts of the State. Such a measure will probably pass.

The Union caucus held last night, of which the Times contained a special report, excites much discussion. Every copy of the Times that could be had in the city was snapped up within an hour after the arrival of the train. Those who read the synopsis of the debate will perceive that Speaker Tremain was for the first time defeated in the House of his friends. Heretofore he has enjoyed undisputed sway, and has controlled every party caucus. In Mr. Folger, aided by Mr. Cochrane and D. P. Ward, he met foemen worthy of his steel, and is much crestfallen at his failure to carry through his resolutions on national policy. It is merely another notable instance of the fact that

"The best laid plans
Of mice and men
Gang aft aglee."

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, March 8.

BILLS PASSED.

For the improvement of the Oneida Lake Canal; it appropriates $250,000.

Changing the name of the corporation of the United German Lutheran Churches of New-York.

To more speedily raise funds for the Department of Public Charities and Corrections in New-York, and to increase the salaries of the Commissioners to an amount not exceeding $5,000.

Incorporating the Manor House Hotel Company of Westchester County.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, March 8.

Mr. E. Stewart introduced the New-York Tax Levy Bill.

The resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections awarding the seat contested by James S. Lyon to Mr. Williams was adopted unanimously.

The bill to amend the Excise Law was taken up in Committee of the whole, after which the House refused to further consider it, and it was lost.

Mr. Hiscock introduced a bill to enable husband and wife to become witnesses for or against each other.

Recess.

The Antietam National Cemetery.

Baltimore, Wednesday, March 7.

The following States were represented at the meeting of the Antietam National Cemetery, held at Baltimore to-day: Augustin Briggs, President; Thomas A. Boult, Secretary; Charles C. Fulton, Trustee for Maryland; Gen. E. Shriver, Trustee for Maryland; Hon. James G. Blaine, Trustee for Maine; Henry Edwards, for Massachusetts; M. Yates Selleck, for Wisconsin; G. L. Cramner, for West Virginia. A communication received by Mr. Blaine from Gov. Cony, of Maine, was read, which stated that the Legislature of Maine had appropriated the sum of $2,787 40 as her quota for the cemetery. The Legislature of West Virginia has appropriated as her quota $1,672 44; Rhode Island, $1,000; Maryland, $15,000. The old officers were reëlected for the ensuing year.

Fire at Titusville, Penn.—Loss $100,000.

Titusville, Penn., Thursday, March 8.

A fire broke out last evening in the stable of J. V. Kibbie, on Franklin-street. It spread with great fury, east to Arch-street and south to Water-street, destroying an entire block, fifteen buildings in number, among which was the Manor House building, occupied mostly as clothing stores, groceries, shoe stores and livery stables. Loss estimated at $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

The State of Tennessee and the Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, Thursday, March 8.

Representative Boutwell, of Massachusetts, to-day made a report from the Committee on Reconstruction, signed by himself and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, in which they state that the colored people of Tennessee are undoubtedly loyal, and one-half of the white people disloyal.

East Tennessee is strongly loyal, and Middle and Western Tennessee disloyal.

There are about 120,000 white males of the voting age, and 80,000 colored males of the voting age in the State, making in all 200,000.

The proposition of the Committee heretofore reported places the State Government in the hands of about 60,000, or three-tenths of the adult population, to the exclusion of seven-tenths.

Representatives Boutwell and Washburne think it better to give the elective franchise to all loyal men in order that the Government may be permanently maintained.

Therefore they propose an amendment to the proposition by affixing another condition for the admission of Tennessee, namely: That in conferring the elective franchise no distinction shall be made as to race or color.

Murder by Burglars.

Rochester, N. Y., Thursday, March 8.

Three men who were plundering a flouring mill in Middleport yesterday morning, were detected by a man employed in the mill. On refusing to comply with their demand to keep still, one of the thieves shot him in the head, and he is not expected to live. One of the rascals was knocked down by the miller.

A Defaulter in Albion, N. Y.

Rochester, Thursday, March 8.

Oscar T. Burns, of Albion, is reported as an absentee and a defaulter to the amount of more than $200,000. He was largely engaged in speculation in real estate, oil stocks, &c. A number of banks are largely involved by the transaction.

The Inshore Fishing Grounds of New-Brunswick.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, March 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor of this Province has issued a proclamation warning American fishermen off from the inshore fishing grounds after the 17th inst.

Death of W. P. McLaren, of Hamilton, Canada West.

Hamilton, C. W., Thursday, March 8.

W. P. McLaren, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of this city, died last night.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's grand romantic opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" will be revived here to-night. It has not been played since 1856, when it made a tremendous success. We anticipate for it a similar reception. In general variety of the action and peculiar coloring of the music, it is, we think, the best work of the *maestro*. The caste to-night is unexceptionable, and the rehearsals warrant the prediction that the opera will be given unexceptionably.

Trovatore in Brooklyn.—One of the finest audiences ever gathered at the Academy met last night to listen to the old-time favorite "Trovatore," with the superb cast which made its revival in this City such a decided success. Zucchi and Mazzoleni were in excellent voice, but Bellini suffered with a severe cold and a sore throat, despite which his audience, in its kindness, endeavored to force from him a double quantity of work. The opera was well rendered and was thoroughly satisfactory. We cannot say as much for its scenic properties, which, owing to the absolute dearth of furniture and stage material at this house, have become a by-word, and should become a hissing.

Sale of French and Flemish Paintings at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery.

The free exhibition of French and Flemish paintings in the old Dusseldorf Gallery during the past two weeks, attracted many visitors, who lingered amongst the unusually choice collection with much pleasure. The works of one hundred and thirty-five artists, each of more than passing merit and some of them world-famous.

Last evening the sale of this collection began at the hands of Messrs. Leeds and Miner. From beginning to the end the bidding was spirited and, with a very few exceptions, good prices were realized.

The most valuable of the collection, with well-known names attached, were last disposed of. Several of these have been in New-York for some time, at the galleries of Messrs. Goupil and others, and have been before noticed. Among them Willems "Au Roi," once the property of the Duc de Morny—this gem of art was knocked down, amidst the clapping of hands, to Mr. Brown of Brown Brothers, for $3,300. The "Return from Christening" of l' enfant de Metz was bought by Mr. Evans for $1,350, (beyond all question the cheapest picture sold of the collection.) Mr. A. T. Stewart bought Meyer von Bremen's "First Sorsow" for $710. Mr. Eaton Giradet's "After the Battle" for $500 and a Koek Koek "Winter in Holland" for $400, and Jerome's "Diogenes" to Mr. Smith for $590.

Among the cabinet gems disposed of were: "Through the Snow," by Thorn, at $115; a "Barn Yard," by Conterier, for $115; "The Little Coquette," by Lanfant de Metz, for $110; "The Zouave's Son," by Guillemin, had an attractive title, and brought $140; "Decorating the Cross," by Brion, brought $360; "The Rectory Farm," by Lambinet, $225; "Bubbles of Youth," by Chaplin, $200; "Temptation," by Plassin, brought $110—this little gem was no longer than the hand's palm. A Verberkhoven sold for $300, and a Weber for $300. In all there were sixty-five paintings sold, amounting in the aggregate to $13,000. For so many paintings the sum may not seem a large one, but it must be remembered that nine-tenths of them were very small works, indeed, which, while faithful delineations of the styles of the artists they represented, were not necessarily results of great labor or exponents of much thought.

It is a pleasure to know that almost all these cabinet gems have passed into the hands of private citizens, enriching the art collections of the city, and making room for others of like or exceeding merit.

Missing.—An advertisement in another column describes the person of Wm. Pardee Davis, of Rice City, Rhode Island, who left his home Feb. 14, and has not since been heard from. Information is wanted regarding him.

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts are carefully prepared from fruits and spices of the best quality, and challenge competition. Their universal success is based upon their merit. Reference is made to the principal purveyors, confectioners and hotels in the United States.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co.
Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.**
Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by
ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents,
No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Bassett's "Life Time" Gold Pens. The most substantial Gold Pens made. No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

Finest Ready-made Clothing in America. Gents', Youths', Boys' and Children's, all quite equal to custom work. BROKAW BROS., No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av., opposite Cooper Union.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

3,500 Bricks per Hour with only two-horse power are made by the NATIONAL, which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND THE TEST OF ALL WEATHER AND CLIMATES. A. REQUA, Gen'l Agent, 130 Broadway, New-York.

A Cure at Last.—One more disease conquered! The worst cases of rheumatism are being daily cured by the new and wonderful discovery known as METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is sold by all druggists.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander SAFES, also an assortment of WILDER'S, for sale cheap, at No. 100 Maiden-lane.

The improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed. NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew[illegible]

That noble animal, the Horse; if fed occasionally with ALDEN'S CONDITION POWDERS, will always be able to fulfill his task. They cure most diseases of horses, increase the appetite and spirits and give a bright glossy appearance to the hair. No man who feeds those powders regularly will ever lose any time by sickness or disability of his horses. We are permitted to refer to C. W. McCune, Esq., No. 36 Murray-st.; S. W. Winchester, Esq., Superintendent Harnden Express; Major J. A. Pullen, Superintendent National Express, No. 65 Broadway.
DEMAS, BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, Wholesale Agents.

Artificial Flowers.
Where is the largest and choicest stock to be found?
At the PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY'S,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway,
Wholesale and Retail.

Ranges,
FURNACES, COOK-STOVES, &c.
Magee's improved patents.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Depot removed from No. 270 Canal-st. to
NO. 244 WATER-ST.
Wholesale and retail.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
J. H. BURTIS & CO.,
Successors to John Sumner.

The wear and tear of business life makes such tremendous drafts on body and mind, that without recourse to some sustaining agent, they must inevitably give way under the pressure. Recruit them with that genial and pure vegetable tonic, Hostetter's Bitters, and you will always have a reserve of vitality to fall back upon.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. will Sell at Auction TO-DAY, Friday, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
Bowery—Extra large plot No. 25 Bowery.
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Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., black or brown, best, cheapest, reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

Dewey—Brock.—On Wednesday, March 7, at the Church of the Intercession, by Rev. J. Howard Smith, Henry Dewey, of Bennington, Vt., and M. Elizabeth Brock, of New-York.

De Hart—Speir.—On Thursday, March 8, by Rev. J. S. Holme, W. H. De Hart, U. S. N., and Agnes A., daughter of John Speir, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Thompson—Sherman.—In New-Bedford, on Tuesday, March 6, at Grace Church, by Rev. James Mulchahey, Samuel C. Thompson, of New-York, and Abbie G., eldest daughter of late Capt. Edward T. Sherman, of Dartmouth, Mass. No cards.

Williams—Boylston.—On Thursday, March 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel Murdock, of Oranford, N. J., N. D. Williams, of Union, N. J., and Abbie W., daughter of John W. Boylston, of this City.

DIED.

Alvord.—At Yonkers, N. Y., at noon on Wednesday, March 7, Eliza A., wife of Walter B. Alvord.

The funeral will take place on Friday, 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of J. M. Alvord, Yonkers.

Amos.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, March 7, John Henry Amos, son of the late Richard Amos.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 90 Main-st., Paterson, N. J., at 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday, March 10.

Baker.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 7, Catharine Jane, daughter of Eliza and the late Jacob S. Baker, of this city.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her mother, No. 18 Walnut-st., Newark, on Friday at 12 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 11 A. M.

Brewster.—At her residence, No. 88 Bedford-st., New-York, on Wednesday, March 7, Mercy Ann, wife of Francis D. Brewster, and eldest daughter of George and Abbe Eliza Sharp.

The funeral will take place at Spotswood, N. J., on Friday next. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ New-Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Brittin.—At Madison, N. J., on Tuesday, March 6, Isabella, daughter of Col. William Brittin.

Her funeral will be attended on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the house of James A. Webb, Madison, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 8:30 A. M.

Blount.—At Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, James H. Blount, aged 24 years.

His remains will be taken to Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., for interment.

Bull.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, March 8, Alice, daughter of the late Frederick G. Bull.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

Franklin.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, March 7, Emily A., daughter of Edward and Emily Franklin, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, 127th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Marsh.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, March 6, Frances Adee, only child of Isaac Rolph and Caroline Marsh, aged 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Ralph Marsh, at Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, March 10, at 12 o'clock, without further notice. Carriages will be at the depot on the arrival of the 10 o'clock train from New-York.

Morris.—At Perth Amboy, on Thursday, March 8, John H. Morris, formerly of Walsall, Staffordshire, England, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 1 o'clock on Saturday, from St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy.

Parsons.—On Thursday, March 8, Marie Christine St. Clair, wife of Clement S. Parsons, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 50 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Sickels.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, March 7, after a lingering and painful illness, Mary Elizabeth, wife of David B. Sickels, and eldest daughter of William James and Catharine Ann Boggs, in the 28th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at 11 A. M. on Saturday, the 10th inst. Erie Railway trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 9:15 and 10 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., and Paterson, N. J., papers please copy.

Starr.—Suddenly, at the residence of Rev. D. C. Van Norman, No. 5 West 38th-st., Thursday morning, March 8, Mrs. Caroline Esther Starr, daughter of Geo. W. and Caroline Moss, of New-Orleans, La.

Funeral services will be held on Friday, 9th inst., at 4 P. M., from her late residence. Her remains will be taken to Westerly, R. I., for interment.

Woolley.—At Davenport, Iowa, on Friday, March 2, William B. Woolley, of effusion of the lungs.

Funeral services from the Church of the Ascension, Greenpoint, (her late residence,) at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GILT COMBS, NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris, Three, Five, Ten, Eight, Ten to Thirty dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE
AND
UPHOLSTERY ESTABLISHMENT
will be removed on or about April 1, from Broadway and 4th-st., to the
NEW WHITE MARBLE BUILDING.
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Between Great Jones and 4th-sts.
Parties wanting first-class furniture will be very liberally dealt with at our establishment before the removal.

CARRIAGES.
R. M. STIVERS (LATE STIVERS & SMITH) has a large and splendid stock on exhibition, and is manufacturing extensively. FINE ROAD AND TOP WAGONS, PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, CALECHES, ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, &c., &c., at his manufactory, 94 to 102 East 31st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., N. Y.

THE GREAT PAINTING, BY CHURCH, of the "Twilight in the Wilderness," will be sold TO-NIGHT, with the balance of the splendid collection of foreign paintings in oil and water color consigned to S. P. Avery, including "Italia," by Baron Wappers; "Arcadia," by Bouguereau; "The Juggler" and "Barber's Shop," by Fichel; "Autumn," by Lambinet; "The Doves," by Chaplin; "Consciousness," by Merle; and others by Plassan, Tissot, Antigna, Brollouin, Swertchon, Jalabert, De Jonghe, Moulinet, Frere, Jordan, Giulemin, Hunt, Dore, Boughton, Dargelas, &c., &c. TO-NIGHT, at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, by H. H. LEEDS & MINER.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM will positively eradicate night-sweats, deep-seated coughs, marasmus, sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectoration, physical prostration, and, in fact, every form of consumption will disappear, after the Balsam has been used a reasonable length of time. Price $1 per bottle. To be had with the doctor's other remedies of DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York; SETH HANCE, Baltimore; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; COLLINS BROS., St. Louis, Mo.; J. BUTTERWORTH, Boston, Mass.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BY WAY OF MEETING THE PRESENT AND ANTICIPATING THE PROSPECTIVE DECLINE IN PRICES, WE OFFER AT WHOLESALE FOR ONE MONTH, THE WHOLE OF OUR SUPERB STOCK OF CLOTHING, WHICH IS UNSURPASSED IN FABRIC, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP, AND AT A LARGE PER CENT. BELOW THE RULING PRICES.
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Fortify the body against the attacks of infectious diseases by a course of exercise at J. WOOD'S Gymnastic Academy, No. 6 East 28th-st. The Spring exhibitions on March 20 and 23. Wood's patent parlor gymnasium for home practice. Price $10.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR France and the Continent, via Havre and Brest, per steamer NOUVEAU MONDE, will close at this office at 8:30 A. M., on SATURDAY, March 10, and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:35 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. Letters to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed per "*Nouveau Monde.*"
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HERMANN; and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th day of March, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.
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"Your TRIBUTE BOOK is a beautiful and precious monument of patriotism.
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"It will be henceforth, I hope forever, one of the ornaments of the library of this Legation."

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MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE, (Room No. 20, third floor.) NEW-YORK, 1st March, 1866.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.
Stockholders of all classes are requested to meet at the Company's office, Room No. 20, Nos. 46 and 48 Exchange-place, on the 14th of March, at noon.
First.—Pursuant to adjournment from Milwaukee.
Second.—In special meeting for purpose of appointing Committee, see annual report, page 22, and for other important purposes. L. H. MEYER, President.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorised to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller.
No. 1,624.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., March 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors, as required by the amended charter, and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours March 22, and opened April 3 next.
W. M. LARABEE, Secretary.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make themselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. K. JESUP & CO., agents of the company, New-York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.
HENRY M. DRANE.
President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. F. T. BROWN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, will be held at the office of the Company, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 13th day of March, 1866. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
JOHN KERR, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.
We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS.
NO. 17 WALL-ST.

800 OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD-BEARING BONDS OF THE ATCHISON OR CENTRAL BRANCH OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them

The Safest and Most Profitable Investment in this Country.

Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer, No. 9 Pine-st., New-York; or

NEW-YORK:	BOSTON:
WM. C. WETMORE,	GINERY TWITCHELL,
HENRY DAY,	RALPH M. POMEROY,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD,	WM. CLAFLIN.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

Interest allowed on deposits, which may be withdrawn at any time.
This Company is authorised to act as receiver, executor, trustee for married women, guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
It is a legal depository for money paid into court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, A. V. STOUT, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:

S. G. WHEELER, Jr.	E. B. WESLEY.
W. R. TRAVERS.	DAVID DOWS.
HORACE F. CLARK.	BENJ. H. HUTTON.
J. B. JOHNSTON.	FRANCIS SKIDDY.
J. M. WATERBURY.	DANIEL DEVLIN.
FREEMAN CLARKE.	HENRY E. DAVIES.
AMASA J. PARKER.	HENRY K. BOGERT.
ALLEN MUNROE.	GEORGE W. CUYLER.
DANIEL C. HOWELL.	JAMES M. McLEAN.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.	ELISHA RIGGS.
JOHN MAGEE.	JAMES FORSYTH.
WM. F. RUSSELL.	J. W. FREEMAN.
A. A. LOW.	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.

MISSOURI STATE SIXES.
Parties holding any of the above Bonds will find a most advantageous opportunity of exchanging them (but only to a limited amount,) for FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYING BONDS of UNDOUBTED SECURITY. For particulars apply immediately to THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

PACIFIC ROAD.
800 of the First Mortgage Gold-Bearing Bonds of the Atchison or Central Branch of the Union Pacific are offered (by subscription only) on such terms as to make them
THE MOST PROFITABLE AND THE MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT IN THIS MARKET.
Apply to
EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.
No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, or

Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq.,	Ginery Twitchell, Esq.,
Henry Day, Esq.,	Ralph M. Pomeroy, Esq.,
Chauncey Vibbard, Esq.,	Wm. Claflin, Esq.,
New-York.	Boston.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY
OF
NEW-YORK AND NEVADA.
Capital $40,600. Shares of $25 each.

The mines of this Company are located at Austin, Nevada, where the Company have just completed a stamp-mill. The Trustees offer for subscription a limited number of the shares of the working capital stock at the subscription-price of $10 per share.
Office No. 62 Broadway, New-York.
THOS. STEVENSON, President.
J. G. HITCHCOCK, Secretary and Treasurer.

TO CAPITALISTS.
A railway contractor desires to procure by loan, or by the sale of first mortgage railway bonds, of a safe and desirable character, at a low price, a portion of the funds necessary to enable him to complete within a specified time a profitable contract.
To any one desirous of making a safe, temporary and profitable investment of money, the papers will be submitted and all information furnished upon application.
T. M. TYNG & CO., No. 163 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
BANKER'S, COMMERCIAL AND DOCUMENTARY BILLS bought and sold on commission.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY, payable on the 15th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF ADVANCES and FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Eastern Division of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same at this office for payment out of the proceeds of the sale under foreclosure.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST., March 5, 1866.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on March 7, prox., and remain closed until March 14 thereafter.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

EXPRESS STOCK.—FOR SALE, A FEW shares of the Westcott Express Company's stock, at a reasonable rate. Apply to A. F. DECKER, No. 785 Broadway.

$6,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on four-story brown-stone house in first-class neighborhood. Address H. P., Station F.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY.
RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 17, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1866.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. in cash and Five Per Cent. in stock, payable on the 10th day of March.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 9th of March inclusive.
WM. J. PEASE, President.
JAMES H. KIDDER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
CANAL-ST., COR. OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS from 10 CENTS to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.
Deposits in March draw interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $1,802,236 38.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Free from government tax.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Chartered 1851.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.
Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE W. ELDER & CO., to continue the business of the old firm.
GEORGE W. ELDER,
DANIEL R. ELDER,
LEVI H. SANDFORD,
GEO. L. AYRES.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm name of B. ROBINSON & CO., for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities on commission at the New-York Stock Exchange.
BEVERLEY ROBINSON, JR.,
EDWARD L. THERIAT.
No. 22 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP on Jan. 1, 1866, under the style or firm of HARLAN & LAWTON, for the purpose of buying, selling and shipping coal at Nos. 70 and 71 Trinity Building, New-York.
WM. J. HARLAN,
WALTER LAWTON.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND IRON PLANER that will plain three feet wide and fifteen long (or thereabouts) in good order. Address by letter, giving full description, price, &c., to D. FINLEY & CO., Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.

WANTED—A 48-INCH PAPER-MACHINE AND Dresser, new or second-hand, in good order, for immediate use; also two 36-inch engines, roll with or without curbs. Parties having same please address
G. W. PHILIPS, Philmont, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. James M. Moore, A. Q. M., at Warehouse, No. 5, on New-York-av., between 18th and 19th sts., Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of Quartermaster's stores, consisting of

15 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	358 Whitewash Brushes,
10 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 galls. Alcohol,	33 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	152 feet Leather Belting,
335 Augers, assorted,	89 feet Rubber Belting,
392 Axes, assorted,	1,291 Bits, assorted,
30 Broad Axes,	20 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	3 Wood Boxes,
14 Pork Barrels,	12 Dredging Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
160 Wood Benches,	225 Chair Bottoms,
3 Wash Boards,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
19 Copper Boilers,	160 Chair Backs,
29 Door Bolts, assorted,	108 Chair Legs,
808 Spring Window Bolts,	3,000 Chair Stretchers,
89 lbs. Borax,	360 Lamp Chimneys,
3,000 Copper Bottoms,	1,000 lbs. Fire Clay,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1,000 lbs. Copper,
6 Circulating Boilers,	200 Stove Doors,
4 Steam Boilers,	400 Chairs, assorted,
2 Marking Brushes,	400 Field Desks,
889 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office-desks,
391 Varnish Brushes,	200 Bucket-ears,
203 Dust Brushes,	2,330 Files, assorted,
19 Clothes Brushes,	1,346 Bastard Files,
2,061 Chisels, assorted,	10,000 Lights Glass,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	1,200 Saucepan Handles,
1,629 Pick-handles,	1,200 Chisel Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	1,591 Ax Handles,
88 Cast-iron Hoppers,	200 Window Sash,
25,000 lbs. Iron, assorted,	3,000 gross Screws, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	1,100 Shovels, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	2,000 lbs. Spikes,
2,000 Chest Locks,	1,000 Stove Feet,
3,506 Cupboard Locks,	1,000 lbs. Cast Steel,
400 Mallets,	780 boxes Tin,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails,	105 Cast Iron Traps,
1,000 Frying Pans,	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
8,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	6,825 papers Tacks, assorted,
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
230 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4,000 lbs. Wire,
300 lbs. Iron Rivets,	800 lbs. Zinc,
300 lbs. Rods, wire.	6,000 Escutcheons,
	306 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at Auction, at the Old Dusseldorf Galleries, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany's, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8th and 9th, at 7½ o'clock each evening:
THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF THE FOREIGN OIL AND WATER COLOR PAINTINGS, consigned to Samuel P. Avery, of No. 694 Broadway, N. Y.
The most of which are entirely new importations, and have been selected by a gentleman well known for his judgment, with especial care and reference to the taste of American buyers in regard to artists, subjects, sizes, &c.
A novel feature of this sale will be the very fine water-color drawings by the most celebrated French artists (a collection which cannot be repeated.)
Altogether, 135 different artists are represented by over 200 subjects, many of the artists' names being entirely new to our connoisseurs, forming the most novel, interesting and valuable collection offered at auction this season. *The following is a complete list of artists contributing:*

Gerome, E. Frere, Plassan, Dore, Lambinet, Beranger, LePoitterin, Brillouin, Giradet, Jordan, Dargelas, Jules Noel, Heyligers, Coignard, Cogniet, Veron, Ravel, Parrot, Moormans, Fines, Autercohe, Tesson, Le Claire, Claude, Rosier, Dubasty, Contourier, Lussent, Marsaud, Chantal, Barbier, Haus, Marohn, Eebens,
Jalabert, Merle, Wappers, Guilmin, Biliotte, Dillons, Otto Weber, Wm. Hunt, T. Frere, Seignac, Geurard, Aufray, Anostasia, Sauvage, Moulinet, Lassalle, Perassin, Care, Mongtnot, Oeve, Collignon, Lintelo, Chameriat, Lobbedes, Aita, Donbourral, Grebel, Marsaud, Pelen, St. Germain, Forest, Brion, Fichel, Guilmard, Vanfranckenberg, and others.
Meyer, Antigna, Chaplin, De Jonghe, Patrois, Valerio, Rasier, Earlie, Garvani, Soyer, Lindo, Devaux, Benschlegel, Dansaert, Fielding, Le Clerc, Katow, Maddenes, Richard, Pecrs, Mereau, Opperman, Linton, Baakhuysen, Prints, Geeder, David, Loquet, Mosk, Willems, Koek-Koek, Pasot, Boughton, Vanderberg,
Schlesinger, Duverger, Fauvelet, Lanfant de Metz, Jacque, Ten Kate, Lemmens, Leray, Thorn, Von Seben, Mongdoin, Conder, Bourges, Lafosse, Arnoux, Chandelier, Garnier, Morin, Mollinger, Relkers, Leon, Dumereq, Chantal, Hertenbacher, Baronet, Grisset, Giradin, Calmelat, D'Groschwiller, Compte Calix, Swertchkow, Bongeureau, Verboeckhoven, Weischelbrink.

To which will be added the celebrated picture by F. E. CHURCH,
"TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS."
The exhibition will be open to the public on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 28, and continue open every day and evening until time of sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 15 and 16, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Studio Buildings, No. 15 10th-st., near 6th-av., (which have been made a bonded warehouse for the present exhibition;)
THE GAMBART COLLECTION OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF ORIGINAL MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, all of which have been received direct from the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Gambart & Co., proprietors of the French Gallery, No. 120 Pall Mall, London, and warranted original. These fine pictures represent almost all of the greatest and most favorite modern European artists, having been selected by the above well-known firm with great taste and judgment, and have been on exhibition for some time past as above. At the request of many connoisseurs, Messrs. Gambart & Co. have consented to dispose of the entire collection at public auction on the evenings before designated.
Comprising in all a combination of the finest works of the most celebrated artists, the equal of which has never before been exhibited or offered for sale in this country.
Among those represented will be found the works of

Meissonier, Aug Bonheur, Fichel, Gerome, Ed. Frere, A Achenbach, Ary Scheffer, Plassan, Noel, Stanfield, Dubasty, Guilaud, Hughes, Veyrassat, Verbroeckhoven,
Voltz, Duverger, Willems, E. Dubufe, Lies, Schlesinger, Lambinet, Trayer, Thom, Girscher, Hoguet, Rusier, Soyer, Castan, Heilbuth, Seignac,
Von Schendel, Scheyer, Baugniet, Goodall, Ruiperez, AlmaTadema, Dyckmans, Hebert, Delamarre, Labouchere, Bourges, Israels, Beranger, Fromentin, Tidemand,
De Braeckeleer, Coomans, Dillens, Heilbuth, Le Poitevin, Lassalle, Madou, Tenkatt, Patrois, Moreau, Pecrus, De Jonghe, Hodgson, Baugret,

And over 150 others of the most celebrated artists.
They will be ready for exhibition free on and from MONDAY, 12th inst., at the galleries as above, or during the week previous to sale, by card of admission only, to be obtained of Mr. M. Knoedler, corner Broadway and 9th-st.; Mr. S. P. Avery, corner Broadway and 4th-st., and of the auctioneers, No. 98 Liberty-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON PEARL-ST. AND AV. A.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors of George Fox, deceased:
PEARL-ST.—The second-story and attic brick houses (stores under) and lots Nos. 413 and 415 Pearl-st., near Rose-st. Lots, each, 12.1x73.5.
AVENUE A.—The three-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 311, 313 and 315 Avenue A, near 21st. Lots, each, 19.4x93.10.
Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Judiciary-square Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of Hair Mattresses and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Drawers, Shirts, Musquito Nets, Counterpanes, Slippers, Socks, Towels, Gowns, Lanterns, Plates, Bowls, Mugs, Tin Ware, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon, U. S. A., Med. Pur.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 3 SOUTH GAY-ST., BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27, 1866.
Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot.
Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.
The Bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.
Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARM IN DUTCHESS COUNTY.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a valuable farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., known as the Thomas Dearin Farm, 105 acres; 5 acres woodland, apple orchards and all kinds of fruit; 2½ miles from New Hamburgh depot, Hudson River Railroad; 6 miles from Poughkeepsie, ¾ mile from Hudson River, with splendid view; a large frame house, barns and outbuildings. The above is one of the best farms in the county, and near the places of Messrs. Howland, Frost, Van Rensselaer and others. For particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE TO the highest bidder, at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, March 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following named Government steamers, to wit:
ILLINOIS, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
EMPIRE CITY, side-wheel, 1,751 tons.
McCLELLAN, side-wheel, 1,003 tons.
THOMAS COLLYER, side-wheel, 446 tons.
JOHN RICE, propeller, 782 tons.
All these vessels, with the exception of the first, are fully equipped and ready for immediate service. The *Thomas Collyer* is admirably adapted for service on the Sound and rivers.
Ten per cent. to be paid down, and the balance on delivery in Government funds.
Also will be sold at the same time, the BOILER of the steamer *Harriet A. Weed*, and SHAFTING, &c., of the steamer *Delaware*. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Q. M.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., WILL SELL AT auction on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings.
BARROW-ST.—The valuable lot, with three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 81 Barrow-st., on the south side, 125 feet east of Hudson-st.; lot 25x100; house 25x50, and has all the modern improvements.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., &c. — THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 9, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Crosby-st., near Broome, the entire genteel furniture of the family. It will embrace a large and well-assorted variety of really good furniture, and a large number of velvet, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets; also, good beds and mattresses, curtains and cornices, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c. Sale will be peremptory.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent:
3,000 BALES MOBILE AND UPLAND COTTON.
200 BALES SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at Barber's Stores, Nos. 290 to 296 Columbia-st., and at Union Stores, Brooklyn.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, FRIDAY, March 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Storehouse, No. 66 Conway-st., Baltimore, Md.:
6,200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:
713 HOSPITAL TENTS.
612 WALL TENTS.
2,757 COMMON TENTS.
85 SIBLEY TENTS.
2,051½ SHELTER TENTS.
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.
Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.
Terms cash in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.
Middle Military Department.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON EAST 28TH-ST.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York:
EAST 28TH-ST.—The first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 East 28th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. House contains all the conveniences; 25x65 feet; lot 25x98.9.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF WILLIAM AND SPRUCE STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of John Ward, deceased:
WILLIAM AND SPRUCE STS.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Spruce and William sts., known as Nos. 187 and 189 William and 21 Spruce sts.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CLIFF-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
CLIFF-ST.—The 3 lots of land, with the brick buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Cliff-st., between Ferry and Frankfort sts., and known as Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Cliff-st. This property is most admirably located, either for commercial or manufacturing purposes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN VESTRY AND VARICK STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
VESTRY-ST.—The two two-story and attic brick houses and lots on the south side of Vestry-st., near Washington-st., and known as Nos. 51 and 53. The lots are each 20x55 feet.
VARICK-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the easterly side of Varick-st., between Downing and Carmine sts., and known as No. 226.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON-AVENUE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The three valuable lots, situate on the easterly side of Madison-av., commencing on the northeast corner of 66th-st., each 25x75 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 158 WEST 25TH-ST., AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
WEST 25TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot situate on the south side of 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 158. The house is about 50 feet deep and in fair order. Lot 18.4x98.9.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 13TH, 14TH AND 32D STS., NEW-YORK, AND ON DE KALB AV., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
13TH-ST.—The three five-story brick houses and lots situate on the south side of 13th-st., 283 feet west of Av. C and known as Nos. 626, 628 and 630.
14TH-ST.—The two lots of land, with the five-story brick houses and two-story brick stables thereon, situate on the southerly side of 14th-st., 398 feet east of Av. A. Nos. 264 and 266. The lots together are 50x103 feet 3 inches.
32D-ST.—The four-story and basement brick house and lot of land situate on the southerly side of 32d-st., 181 feet 3 inches east of 2d-av., known as No. 240.
DE KALB-AV., BROOKLYN.—The two four-story brick houses and lots situate on the southerly side of De Kalb-av., 38 feet from Raymond-st., and known as Nos. 54 and 56. Houses are 20x38 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE property on 26th, Varick and King sts., and 10th-av.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators:
10TH-AV.—2 lots of land, with the three-story brick stores and dwellings, and three-story dwelling thereon, situate on the southwest corner of 10th-av. and 43d-st., known as Nos. 221, 223 and 225 10th-av.
26TH-ST.—The four-story brick house and lot on north side of 26th-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av.
VARICK AND KING STS.—The lease of the two lots, together with the two-story and attic brick buildings, and three-story brick front stores and dwellings thereon, situate on the northwest corner of King and Varick sts., known as Nos. 189 and 191 Varick-st., and Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67 and 69 King-st. The lease is from Trinity Church, has two years to run, at an annual ground rent of $1,200.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF IMproved property on Grand, Broome, Greene, and Goerck sts. Also, lots on 46th, 51st, 84th, 123d and 124th sts., and on 3d-av., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Maps with further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC PROPERTY will be sold at auction at Battery Barracks, at 11 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., viz:

33 Flue Brushes,	73 Dredge Boxes,
3,235 Washers,	4,295 End Bolts,
216 Assorted Blocks,	420 Papers Matches,
341 Pounds Candles,	1,050 Pounds Yellow Metal,
251 Pounds Concentrated Lye,	1,488 Pounds Oil Soap,
264 Belaying Pins,	30,971 Pounds Rope,
9,000 Deck Plugs,	333 Banisters,

306,070 feet assorted Lumber—white and yellow pine.
Payment in Government funds.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Quartermaster.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS, AT THE NAVY-YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4,499) barrels of Navy powders.
These powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed, the powders will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT MACON, GA.
By direction of the Secretary of War, all the
BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,
Which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory and arsenal; and also
TOOLS, MACHINERY AND MATERIALS
collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
Among the articles to be sold are:
2,000 lbs. COPPER—pigs.
42,000 lbs. COPPER—round rod.
32,000 lbs. COPPER—bar.
20,000 lbs. COPPER—sheet.
260,000 lbs. WROUGHT IRON—bar and rod.
500 tons PIG IRON.
750 tons CAST IRON—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. LEAD—pigs.
45,000 lbs. TIN—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. CHAIN—crane and cable.
15,000 yards CLOTH—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enameled.
32,000 lbs. POWDER.
8,000 feet BELTING—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 MACHINES—drills, planers, milling, screw-cutting, steam and trip hammers.
Besides—
Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 35 unserviceable Canon, iron and bronze, 80 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
PAINTS AND OILS.
The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one and of valuable property.
Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
The sale will commence on
WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,
and continue every day until all the property is sold.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt.-Col., Com. Augusta Arsenal.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS AMBULANCES AND ARMY WAGONS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Col. C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:
52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,
which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BOWERY AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:
BOWERY.—The valuable lot, with three buildings thereon, No. 25 Bowery, east side, 49 feet 2 inches south of Bayard-st. Lot is 27 feet 1 inch front, 30 feet rear by 153 feet 7 inches in depth. Terms at sale.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Office No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A CHOICE COLLECTION of modern OIL PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS, by leading artists, American and foreign, most of which were painted to order for the present owner, who is about traveling abroad.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 22 and 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 815 Broadway, near 14th-st., a very fine and carefully selected collection of Oil Paintings and Drawings, comprising the entire gallery of a well-known connoisseur, and forming probably the finest assemblages of works of art offered at auction this season, among which will be represented the following eminent artists, viz.:

F. E. Church, N. A., A. Bierstadt, N. A., Thos Cole, N. A., Jas. M. Hart, N. A., V. Nehlig, N. A., D. Huntington, P.N.A., S. J. Guy, N. A., J. Johnson, N. A., J. F. Kensett, N. A., A. B. Durand, N. A., S. R. Gifford, N. A., S. Colman, N. A., J. Suydam, N. A., Ed. White, N. A., A. F. Tait, N. A., M. F. H. De Haas, H. P. Gray, N. A., A. D. Shattuck, N. A., J. G. Brown, N. A., W. Whittredge, N. A., Wm. Hart, N. A., J. R. Brevoort, N. A., A. Chappel, George Owens, Julia Beers, W. T. Richards, W. J. Hennessy, G. H. Boughton, W. Homer, C. Ogilvie,
Rosa Bonheur, Gerome, Ed. Frere, Troyon, F. Willems, Chavet, Fichel, Merle, Duverger, Patrois, Lanfant de Metz, Lemmens, Veyrassat, Accard, De Vos, Seignac, D. Roberts, R.A., H. LeJeune, R.A., H. B. Willis, H. L. Rolfe, H. Passmore, E. C. Barnes, G. Pope, Anderson, Weir, Watelet, Scheeres, Noterman, Jassens, C. Verlat,
Achenbach, Verboeckhoven, Adolf Dillens, Robie, Louis Robbe, Roffiaen, Senderland, Denoter, Brillouin, De Henvel, F. Musin, Verschnur, Carl Becker, H. Burgers, VanWyngaerdt, Koek Koek, Rosierse, L. de Beul, H. de Beul, Serrure, Boulanger, Kersoh, Winterberger, De Bylandt, Philippeau, Arts, Reyntiens, Couturier, Escosura, Herzog.

Including also a grand work by LOUIS ROBBE, entitled the "Sheepfold," being the largest and most important work by this celebrated artist in America. The above will be on exhibition, free, DAY and EVENING, on and after WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., until evening of sale, and we most cordially invite the attention of all art-lovers to an examination.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.
TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal instalments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.
The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.
Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

AUCTION.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE NAVY-yard on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 M., the following condemned articles of Provisions, Clothing, &c., by order of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:—
PROVISIONS—75,221 lbs. bread, 12,387 lbs. beef (61 187-200 bbls.), 8,490 lbs. Pork (42 90-200 bbls.), 39,015 lbs. flour (199 11-196 bbls.), 46,335 lbs. rice, 11,058 lbs. dried apples, 51,917 lbs. pickles, 263 lbs. sugar, 20 lbs. tea, 12,926¼ lbs. coffee, 3,071 lbs. butter, 715 lbs. desd. potatoes, 42 gallons molasses, 915 lbs. desd. vegetables, 19,264 gallons beans.
CLOTHING.—294 pea jackets, 601 round jackets, 19 flannel jumpers, 474 pairs B. cloth trowsers, 264 pairs satinet trowsers, 81 pairs canvas-duck trowsers, 120 sheeting frocks, 613 flannel overshirts, 427 flannel undershirts, 631 pairs flannel drawers, 1,653¾ yards blue satinet, 1,300¾ yards blue flannel, 255¼ yards sheeting, 235¼ yards canvas duck, 96 yards blue nankin, 664 pairs calfskin shoes, 65 pairs kipskin shoes, 171 pairs woolen socks, 201 hair mattresses, 553 blankets (woolen), 459 caps, 1 silk handkerchief, 92¼ yards blue cloth, 2 pairs mittens, 89 pairs boots, 76 pairs pilot cloth trowsers, 55 pairs brogans; also, 4,612 new straw hats, in good order.
SMALL STORES.—8,858 lbs. tobacco, 5,040 lbs. salt water soap, 23,774 lbs. fresh water soap, 3 lbs. beeswax, 223 pieces ribbon, 2,038 pieces white tape, 609 pieces black tape, 18 pocket handkerchiefs (cotton), 346 thimbles, 8 pairs scissors, 2 razors, 1 razor-strop, 739 shaving-boxes, 484 shaving-brushes, 1 scrubbing-brush, 5,425 cakes shaving-soap, 11 blacking-brushes, 46 clothes-brushes, 39 dozen coat buttons, 68 dozen medium buttons, 44 dozen vest buttons, 61 fine combs, 6 coarse combs, 252 mess kettles, 23 mess pans, 5,300 tin pots, 55 tin pans, 48 spoons, 54 forks, 6,077 bottles mustard, — bottles pepper, 2,812 boxes blacking, 1 can opener, 1 covered wagon.
JNO. D. GIBSON, Paymaster, U. S. N.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS, AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
There will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy-yard, by sample, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three pounds (534,403) of Navy Powders, as follows:
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 pounds condemned.
19,518 pounds damaged.
4,648 pounds compressed.
534,403 pounds.
As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powder must be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the government.
Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY-YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
There will be sold to the highest bidders at public auction, at noon, on the 12th day of April, 1866, by the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds navy powders, as follows:
131,600 lbs. cannon powder.
29,219 lbs. rifle powder.
25,150 lbs. musket powder.
These powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each.
Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days will be allowed; the purchaser, however, to make every exertion to remove the powders sooner.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms 91 Liberty-st.
THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, A LOT OF second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also a variety of parlor suites, library furniture, chamber suites, dining-room furniture, &c.; also some fine mantle and pier mirrors. Catalogues at sale.
N. B.—Goods may be stored on the premises, or boxed for shipping, at a reasonable charge.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF RIVINGTON AND ELDRIDGE STS.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot with brick front house, (store under) with brick addition and stable thereon, northwest corner of Rivington and Eldridge sts., and known as No. 82 Rivington-st. Lot 20x75 feet. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of March, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1866:
Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
One panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
One panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—TOWN OF MORRISANIA—UNPAID TAXES.—Resident and nonresident owners of property in the villages comprised in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, are hereby notified that the books for the collection of taxes in said town have been open since Dec. 20, and will be closed on the 1st of April. After which the unpaid taxes will be returned to the County Treasurer, and the land will be sold. JACOB KREUTZER, Receiver of Taxes,
Office Boston road, near 1st-st., Morrisania.
N. B.—Taxes may be paid to me any day, (except Sunday,) from 9 A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesday evenings, from 7 till 9 o'clock. The cars of the Morrisania Railway, from Harlem, pass the office every five minutes.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of affording parties opposed to the extension of Ann-st. an opportunity of being heard in relation thereto.
MICHAEL NORTON,
BERNARD REILLY,
CHARLES McBRIEN,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on TUESDAY, March 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. All parties interested in the widening of Ann-st. are requested to attend.
GEO. H. MACKAY,
CHAS. KOSTER, Committee.
CLEMENT WATTS,

PROPOSALS

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 6 CITY HALL, BROOKLYN.

PROPOSALS FOR LIGHTING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Common Council, at the Mayor's Office, until MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the lighting of the streets of the City of Brooklyn with gas, or any other material of light, from dark until daylight each night, for the term of one year; also for the term of ten years; agreeably to the specification provided therefor on file in the office of the Street Commissioner.
Blanks for estimating furnished at the office of the Street Commissioner, and none other will be considered.
Proposals will not be considered unless accompanied with a consent in writing of two sureties of $25,000 each, on each proposal, (who shall qualify as to their responsibility,) that if the contract be awarded to the party proposing, they will become bound as his surety for its faithful performance; and in case he shall neglect or refuse to execute the contract, if so awarded, then that they will pay to the City of Brooklyn the difference between the price so proposed and the price of the next highest bidder, to whom the contract may be awarded.
Proposals to be indorsed, "To the Common Council," (specifying the work.)
By order of the Common Council.
J. OAKLEY NODYNE, Street Commissioner.
BROOKLYN, Feb. 26, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SIX FIRST-class American, English and Scotch housekeepers for private families, hotels, and watering places; linen and store-room women, nurses and family seamstresses, governesses and ladies maids, to travel; first-class cooks and laundresses, chambermaids and competent waitresses, and good plain cooks, washers and ironers; neat, tidy girls for general housework, with good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; Protestants and others of all nations, for City and country. Employers will not be disappointed at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 88 4th-av., near 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF GOOD character and address, first-class references, willing and obliging, a situation in a dry or fancy goods store; is acquainted with all kinds of fancy articles, and writes an excellent hand. Address M. W., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN FAMilies by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also, sacks and basques in the latest style. Address Mrs. A. WISE, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands either work thoroughly, and is tidy in appearance. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman as nurse and plain sewer; understands the care of children perfectly, and can teach them German. No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best reference can be given. Call at No. 196 East 17th-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WORK BY the day or week; can cut and make children's clothes; and has good reference. Call at No. 204 East 19th-st., third story, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl a situation with some family going to Europe. Can be seen at her present employer's, 30 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a first-class family; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., third floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as down-stairs servant or as housemaid, in city or country. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; the best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

DRESSMAKING.—MRS. M. E. HAMILTON, dress and cloak maker, No. 71 West 17th-st., New-York, desires to thank her friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. N. B.—White waists tucked and made by machine; children's clothes cut and made, and all kinds of plain sewing.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD be willing to take charge of a house for a family going in the country or to Europe; references given and required. Address, for three days, C. L., Box No. 147 Times Office.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 397 4TH-AV., between 28th and 29th sts., can be seen a Protestant cook and nurses, French nurse, and a number of superior servants for all kinds of housework.

A SMALL GERMAN FAMILY IS WILLING to take charge of a gentleman's house through the Summer; best references and security can be given. Apply at No. 25 Delancey-st., third floor, to A. Z.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (American and single) to take the charge of a good farm; would like to work it either on a stated salary or for a certain amount of the proceeds; can give the best of reference. Address FARMER, Box No. 102 Times Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY by a steady, competent young man and sister; he as coachman and groom and to make himself useful; she to cook, wash and iron, or general housework; good reference. Call Monday or address M. S., No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or coachman and gardener; is good groom and a careful driver; would be willing to make himself generally useful on a gentleman's place; has good reference. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a (German) married man; is a first-rate man for greenhouse, hothouse, hot and cold grapery, out-door grapes, and fruits, vegetables, &c. Has the best of references. Apply to E. J. C., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, energetic man, as steward on a Hudson River day boat, for the Summer months; has many years' experience in the above capacity; would engage immediately. Call, or address STEWARD, No. 397 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Mansion Stables, corner 42d-st. and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER a situation; understands greenhouse, hothouse, grapery, &c.; speaks French, German and English; best references given. Address O. W., at Messrs. Fleming & Henderson's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED German, as gardener, to take care of horses, cows and poultry; the wife as housekeeper and to do chamberwork; best of references. Apply at W. BAUER'S, No. 128 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WOOD ENgraver's office, by a young man desiring to learn the business; is good at drawing and copying designs, &c.; can give the best of reference. Address WILLIAM K. RUSSELL, No. 289 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a competent man; understands the green-house, graperies; good vegetable grower; understands the laying out of new grounds, approaches and serpentine walks. Address C. F., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a stout young man, and his sister as chambermaid and laundress; the best of reference given from their last employers. Address W. L., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a thorough practical man in hot-house, green-house and grapes; is married, with one in family; satisfactory reference given from former employer. Address H. H. ENGLISH, Reed's florist store, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ASSISTANT GARDENER, a situation to go where there is hot green-house and grapery so as to improve; good reference. Apply to Alfred Bridgeman, seedsman, No. 876 Broadway, two doors from 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION, a thoroughly practical man with a small family, is an accomplished landscape gardener; best of City references given. Address J. M., Box No. 205 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS gardener who understands all branches of the business; also the laying out of new places; satisfactory reference given and required. Address J. T., Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a thoroughly reliable and competent man, with the best of references. Address T. D. S., No. 157 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man without family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; unexceptionable City references. Address J. B., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of long experience, as coachman; is willing to assist in gardening; has first-class references from last employer; will work for low wages. Address O. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of no family; understands the care and management of flowers, greenhouse, grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has the best of references. Address W. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing German and his wife, lately landed in the country; he is a good farmer; she as general servant; would take low wages. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single Protestant young man; understands the care and management of horses; the best of references. Address W. R. B., No. 157 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single young man, of long experience in the culture of flowers; can be highly recommended from former employer. Address T. L., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman by a man who has served in both, separate and together; best references can be given; is a single man. Address P. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN in a small place in the country as gardener; can milk and be generally useful; good reference. Address P., Box No. 218 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a sober man; will take care of horse and drive; can give City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a married man without children; is a Protestant; would also take charge of farm if desired. Address J. M., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, on a small place in the country; understands the care of horses and cows, and is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 390 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF age, a situation to learn the drug business. Best of reference given as regards character and ability. Address, promptly, H. M. C., Waterbury, Conn.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as porter or groom, or any weekly employment. Address J. M., No. 559 1st-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and has good City and country references; no objections to the country. Address J. R., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN GARDener by a sober, steady, single man; long and satisfactory reference given. Address M. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; has four years' reference from his last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WE WISH TO SECURE FOR A YOUNG French gentleman, who speaks and writes English very well, the position of clerk or assistant book-keeper, on moderate salary; he has been with us for some time past, and we can speak highly of his ability and integrity. Address F. H., Box No. 163 Times Office.

A YOUNG MAN OF RESPECTABILITY, capable of speaking, reading and writing the English and German languages, with fair knowledge at figures, anxiously desires a situation as clerk or book-keeper in some office; good reference can be furnished. Address H. A. B., Flushing, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.
NOW IN PRESS AND WILL BE READY SOON,
J. T. HEADLEY'S
HISTORY OF THE WAR,
Complete in two volumes. Also issued complete in one volume. The best, cheapest, most interesting, popular and valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the enormous sale it has reached, and is now selling with increased rapidity.
Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. School-teachers, farmers, officers and soldiers who have returned from the war, and are seeking profitable employment, please send for our circular giving full particulars. Address,
AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
No. 144 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURR, Agents.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.—LOCAL agents and City solicitors wanted by a first-class Life Insurance Company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Clergymen, teachers and business men who have some leisure time can largely increase their incomes by hearty effort in "life business." Energetic and reliable parties will find very liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Post-office Box No. 6,767.

A FIRM ON BROADWAY REQUIRE THE services of a gentleman of good address and a knowledge of the business men of this City. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 163 Times Office, giving real name and references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISHES A woman, who is a good laundress, to come and wash and iron three days in a week; wages $1 per day. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

TO PAPER-MAKERS.—WANTED, A COMpetent man to take charge of a small paper mill. Apply to S. B. BRUSH, No. 47 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, TO solicit in this City, and to travel and appoint agents in this State, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, by a first-class company; competent men who understand the business will be liberally paid. Address, with reference, INSURANCE, Box No. 871 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SHORT distance in the country, a man and wife, without family; the man must understand fruits, gardening, and have a knowledge of farm-work; the wife must be a good plain cook; a middle-aged couple preferred; satisfactory references required. Call at No. 29 Beekman-st., up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A BOOKSTORE, A COMPEtent book-keeper, who can also assist in selling; must be willing to make himself generally useful, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation. Address, giving full particulars as to age, salary expected, references, &c., PUBLISHER, Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A SCOTCH GARDENER AND FARmer, with small family, to take charge of a gentleman's place, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce satisfactory testimonials from last employer. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN, florist, No. 9 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHly understands his business; a single man. Also, a colored man to take care of horses; must not be afraid to work, and a good driver. Apply at No. 242 South-st., 9 to 10 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M.

WANTED — A COMPETENT PROTESTANT nurse to go to the country, with good references; also, a chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 305 5th-av., basement door, Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT girls, one must be a competent seamstress, the other chambermaid and waitress. Apply with reference at No. 84 Irving-place, Thursday and Friday from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE; must reside with parents, and write a firm rapid hand. Salary first year $250. Address DRAKE DE KAY, Box No. 5,897 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ON A FARM NEAR New-York; must understand the care of cows, know how to milk, be of good habits, disposition, &c. Address FARM, Box No. 151 Times Office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CHAMBERMAID and waitress, who is willing and obliging; none but one with the best of references need apply at No. 2 East 33d-st., from 10 till 12½.

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND ironer to go to Staten Island; Protestant preferred. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

WANTED—A COOK AND NURSE FOR THE country, Protestants, with satisfactory references. Apply at No. 130 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, Protestant; best City references required. Call at No. 14 West 23d-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A SHIPPING AND COMMISsion house, a qualified book-keeper. Address Box No. 3,196 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND TWO bedrooms adjoining, suitable for three persons; also room for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FROM JUNE TO OCTOber, for a family of two grown persons, four children and nurse; two large and two small rooms required; distance not to exceed three hours by railroad from New-York. Address, stating terms and all particulars, C. H. K., Box No. 1,441 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, 1866, IN this City or Brooklyn, by a gentleman and wife, who will partly furnish their own rooms; a private family preferred; board not to exceed $18 per week; references given. Address, stating particulars, A. B., Box No. 155 Times Office.

BOARD AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—IN A private family, without children; 2 rooms and parlor; stables for 3 horses, and room for coachman and servant if desired; beautiful location convenient to depot; shade and river view. Views must be liberal, and for four months or more. Address B. BASSETT, Peekskill, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, and a few single gentlemen, can obtain first-class board in a private family, near Hackensack, one hour's ride from the City; references exchanged. Address H., Hackensack, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A family of six persons, two small children and nurse, within an hour from the City; five rooms required and terms reasonable. Address W. S. K., Box No. 181 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FROM THE 1st of May, by a party of six or eight adults, within 30 miles of New-York, line of the Hudson River preferred. Address L., Box No. 2,843 Post-office.

A FAMILY WITH HORSES, CARRIAGES and servants, wanting good board at a farm-house in Connecticut, near Norwalk, can be accommodated. Location very fine, with fishing and bathing. Address BOARD, or inquire at insurance office, 8th-av., corner 14th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, not wishing the cares of housekeeping, in a strictly private family, the first and part of the second floor, partly furnished, of a house, in a first-class neighborhood; private table required; possession wanted about May 1. Address J. D. S., Box No. 145 Times Office.

BOARD FOR A YOUNG MAN, ALSO A furnished room to let. Apply for one week at No. 305 West 19th-st.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FAMILY of four or five persons, within an hour's travel from the City. Address B., Box No. 3,046 Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE, LONDON, ENGLAND.—This commodious hotel, "the largest in London," is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West-end, with all modern improvements, suites of apartments, salle a manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious gentlemen's sitting and writing room, &c. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address—The Manager, C. SCHUMANN.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, April 4.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, March 10
ERIN..........SATURDAY, March 17
THE QUEEN..........SATURDAY, March 24
PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, March 31
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
NOUVEAU MONDE, LEMARIE, SATURDAY, Mar. 10.
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE, SATURDAY, April 7.
LAFAYETTE, SURMONT, SATURDAY, April 21.
NAPOLEON III., BOCANDE, SATURDAY, May 5.
VILLE DE PARIS, —, SATURDAY, May 19.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE FRENCH STEAMER NOUVEAU MONDE will leave for Brest and Havre, from Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., SATURDAY, March 10. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10½ o'clock.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........March 10
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........March 14
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY..........March 17
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..........March 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London..........125 | Steerage to London..........40
First Cabin to Paris..........135 | Steerage to Paris..........55
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES.
The Company have engaged the first-class steamer ERICSSON, 2,500 tons, 700 horse power,
LOWBER Commander,
to leave 15th MARCH for Bremen, having just completed extensive repairs and considerably increased her speed.
Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
For freight and passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by
TAPSCOTT'S
favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, March 24 and SATURDAY, April 21.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, March 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 28.

NOTICE.—THE DEPARTURE OF THE STEAMER VERA CRUZ is postponed to SATURDAY, the 10th inst.
HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.—American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer VERA CRUZ, L. M. MURRAY, commander, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10 at 3 P. M. for the above ports. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage tickets issued through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Pilotalka.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North River, foot of Cedar-street, on SATURDAY, March 10, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 17.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU..........Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite and fast side side-wheel steamship
GEN. BARNES,
will leave SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
Freight at tariff rates.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH.

PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.
The new first-class steamship
CHASE,
W. D. ROATH, Commander,
will leave Pier 4 N. R. at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, March 15.
For freight at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
THURSDAYS.
Cabin passage, $25; deck, $10.
Connecting with all railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
LEO..........DEARBORN, Commander.
VIRGO..........BULKLEY, Commander.
The favorite steamship
will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, March 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent in Savannah.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class and reliable steamship
STARLIGHT, [illegible], Master,
Is now receiving cargo, and will have quick dispatch from Pier No. 14 East River.
For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with ST. LOUIS
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$200 to $175. $125. $65.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
The Central American Transit Company having placed a fine new steamboat on LAKE NICARAGUA, thereby insuring passengers
A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY H. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
on TUESDAY, March 20 at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at the above
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 12 noon.
Freight received as usual.
Bills of lading issued at the pier.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Ag't, No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, LA.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH, Capt. G. M. WALKER,
will leave Pier No. 36, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M. First cabin passage, $50.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
The RALEIGH is now receiving freight.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY P. SONDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SONDER
sails on THURSDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
of first-class steamships.
The elegant and popular side steamship
QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, March 10.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to Mobile.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The RALEIGH is now receiving freight.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch, &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points.
C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN THE MAIL OF 28TH FEBRUARY from Baltimore, an envelope addressed to the undersigned, containing $420 Erie Third Mortgage Coupons, due 1st March, 1866, on which payment has been stopped. There are twelve coupons of $35 each. Nos. 220, 568, 899, 1270, 1688, 1801, 2108, 2139, 2248, 2249, 2437, (or 2432,) 5783; also one coupon of same kind for $35, number illegible in press copy. A suitable reward will be paid for their delivery at our office, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York.
H. G. STEBBINS & SONS.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING A FIRKIN OF BUTTER, weight 118.16 lbs. Whoever will return it to No. 83 West 39th-st. will be liberally rewarded.
J. RAPELYE.

LOST—IN A TWENTY-THIRD-STREET OMNIBUS, at about 9 o'clock A. M., a COPY-BOOK containing statements. The finder is politely requested to leave it at No. 357 West 23d-st., and a reward will be paid if desired.

STEAMBOATS.

MARCH, 1866.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,

Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven
AND RED BANK.
THE STEAMER
META,
Capt. WM. F. CONOVER,
will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, March 8, 11 A. M.	Friday, March 9, 10 A. M.
Saturday, March 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 12, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 13, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 14, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 15, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 16, 7 A. M.
Saturday, March 17, 3½ P. M.	Monday, March 19, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, March 20, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, March 21, 9 A. M.
Thursday, March 22, 10 A. M.	Friday, March 23, 9 A. M.
Saturday, March 24, 12½ P. M.	Monday, March 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, March 28, 2 P. M.
Thursday, March 29, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 30, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, March 31, 3½ P. M.	Monday, April 2, 7 A. M.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

FOR SALE—TUG S. W. SCHUYLER,
TUG EVERARD PALMER,
PROPELLER COM. H. A. ADAMS,
PROPELLER PUTNAM.
Boats can be examined at Pier No. 16 North River. For full particulars address CASH, No. 121 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

CHOLERA,

DYSENTERY, FEVER, AGUE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, DIARRHŒA, RHEUMATISMS, SPASMS, &C.
CHLORODYNE.
Earl Russell has favored J. T. Davenport with the following extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864: "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla to the effect that cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE. (See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.) No home should be without it.
The French and British armies and navies supplied with it. A sheet of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle.
None genuine without the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the stamp.
SOLE MANUFACTURER,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, W. C.
Agent, HENRY SMITH, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

M. DESOMEAUX' PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are safe, healthy and certain, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.,
Between 6th and 7th avs.
Patients in delicate health are requested to call as early in the day as possible, so as to avoid waiting, and receive a thorough examination.

MADAME ROSS,
MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT,
No. 98 West 27th-st.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it.—J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 52 6th-av.

LADIES SUFFERING FROM PRIVATE diseases can be effectually relieved at the first visit; consultation free; separate rooms; office hours 2 to 3 P. M. Dr. ALLENN, No. 834 Broadway, near 13th-st.

ALL SKIN DISEASES—SCROFULA, OLD ulcers, nervous debility and private diseases, male and female, cured by Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, or no charge. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies, cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you wish to know—losses, numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-NIGHT, FIRST NIGHT OF MEYERBEER'S GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD.)
CARD.—Encouraged by the immense success of Meyerbeer's last opera, the "Africaine," the Director has been prompted to replace upon the lyric stage, after a lapse of many years, the beautiful spectacular opera of
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
by the same illustrious composer.
In the production of THE STAR OF THE NORTH no less care and expense is demanded than was necessitated in the production of the "AFRICAINE." This work requires not only a brilliant, gorgeous MISE EN SCENE, but a strict attention to the details of costume and scenery, and the employment of the very largest orchestral and choral forces that can be obtained. Except the "Africaine," not one of the Meyerbeer operas involve so great an outlay of means and skill in the production as THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
Appreciating these facts fully at the outset, the Director has left nothing undone that could tend to insure completeness in the forthcoming representation, and he feels confident that the result of his exertions will compare most satisfactorily with the memorable lyric productions of previous seasons.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING March 9, at 8,
(Twenty-first Subscription Night,)
First night of Meyerbeer's
GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(L'ETOILE DU NORD,)
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, PROPERTIES, INCREASED CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, BALLET, &c.,
and a very complete cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. ENRICHETTA BOSISIO,
MLLE. FICHER, MME. REICHARDT,
SIGNOR E. IRFRE,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR SARTI, HERR MULLER,
HERR VOELDEN, HERR REICHARDT.
CONDUCTOR..........SIGNOR TORRIANI
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 1—LA FAVORITA.
Last appearance of Senorita C. POCH.
MONDAY—Second night of
THE STAR OF THE NORTH.
TUESDAY—EXTRA NIGHT—
BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
and positively last night of
L'AFRICAINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.—Subscribers desirous of retaining their Boxes and Seats for TUESDAY'S EXTRA PERFORMANCE and BENEFIT OF MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, are requested to give notice at the Box Office of the Academy BEFORE MONDAY MORNING NEXT, as after that time the boxes and seats will be disposed of to the public.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) March 10, AT 1,
Positively last time of Donizetti's Grand Opera,
LA FAVORITA,
and last appearance of the highly successful Prima Donna,
SENORITA CARMELINA POCH.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR ONLY,
To all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
Tickets may now be had at all the ticket-offices.
NOTICE.—Lady patrons are requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid crowding at the ticket-offices.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PUBLIC REHEARSAL, No. 12, at the Academy of Music, SATURDAY MORNING, March 10, at 10 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each; for sale at the principal music stores.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

BRADY'S GALLERY.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING FOR ONE WEEK.
No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.
FREE TO THE PUBLIC.
GRAND EXHIBITION of an entirely new and attractive collection of WAR VIEWS and PORTRAITS OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN.
This collection comprises more than 2000 pictures, several hundred specimen copies of which have just been placed on exhibition as above.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NO FIELD FOR INTELligent enterprise and capital in this country now offers such prospects of splendid results as the Southern States, particularly in manufacturing. A silent partner is wanted with about $20,000, in establishing a paper manufactory there. The locality is excellent, water power abundant, stock and labor plenty and cheap, demand great, and sales cash. Address D. T., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

$5,000—A GENTLEMAN, THOROUGH business man, of middle age and exceedingly active, would like a partner to commence the Dry Goods Auction business. The advertiser can furnish from $3,000 to $5,000 cash, and would expect the partner to do the same. Address AUCTIONEER, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

HAY, FEED AND FLOUR.—WANTED A partner commanding a flour and feed trade in a firm down town, doing a successful business for the past five years; as their time is mostly engaged in hay they wish to associate a party having a good feed and flour trade; none others need apply to W. R., Station C.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—THE STOCK and fixtures for sale of an old established business, and fine store to rent, located on a thoroughfare near Broadway; stock small. Responsible parties, with real name only will address NEWTON, Box 132 *Times* Office, for two days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-store; five years' lease; fresh stock; good neighborhood; Lexington-av., corner of 31st-st.; for cash. Apply on the premises.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale, or will exchange it for City or suburban property. For particulars, address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE REAL ESTATE business office in best City location; plenty of business and good security. Address J. B., Box No. 1,887 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. M. WILSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.
Office, Ætna Building.
Reference—U. S. Supreme, Circuit, Common Pleas Judges.
United States Commissioner.
Notary Public.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.
The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.
(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

NOTICE.—THE CONSISTORY OF THE COLlegiate R. P. Dutch Church having resolved on removing the North Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., and leasing the ground, they contemplate removing the human remains interred in the vaults of said Church to their ground in Greenwood Cemetery, commencing on the 12th inst. All persons interested, having relatives or friends interred in said vaults, and wishing further information on the subject, are requested to call at the office of the Treasurer of said Church, No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 6, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY, No. 30 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 5, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-owners of this institution will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the Report of the Trustees for the year 1865. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

WANTED—A KIND-HEARTED AND REspectable person to adopt a nice little boy, seven months old. Apply at No. 101 First-place, South Brooklyn.

SHOWCASES FOR SALE—OLD AND NEW, at HOFFMAN & FERSEH'S, No. 148 Chatham-st.

MRS. ANNIE HALL, M. D.—NO. 365 CANAL-st., New-York. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

JAMES GOOLD & CO.,
ALBANY, NEW-YORK,
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS,
and
RAILROAD CARS.
Established 53 years.

A HANDSOME FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE.—Dark bay, 16 hands, 7 years old, stylish and fully warranted kind and gentle. Also, coupe rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts, and new harness. Seen at CROPMON'S stables, 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—A MILL HORSE, WAGON AND harness. Apply to CHARLES CONGDON, No. 69 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

On account of retiring from business the subscriber offers his entire stock of first-class and fashionable furniture, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room suites, at great reductions, as the whole stock must be sold before the 1st of May next. JULIUS DESSOIR, No. 543 Broadway.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Curtain rises quarter to 8.
THIRD WEEK
of the charming young comedienne,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
whose singularly-beautiful personation of the original character of
LITTLE CRICKET,
in Waldaner's five-act play entitled
FANCHON,
continues to
WIN THE PLAUDITS OF
CROWDED AND ENRAPTURED AUDIENCES,
but which must positively be withdrawn on
SATURDAY NEXT, March 10,
to give place to other attractions in the repertoire of Miss Mitchell.
Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, Geo. Becks, W. H. Danvers, E. Barry, E. B. Holmes, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Farran, Maeder, H. Chapman, &c., &c., in the principal roles.
SPLENDID SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
FULL CHORUS, &c.
Musical Conductor..........HARVEY B. DODWORTH
MONDAY NEXT, MISS MITCHELL
will appear as
MARIE,
in the beautiful domestic drama of the
PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
"And when you wear it think of me."
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
Every night in his admirable and famous personation of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
In Tom. Taylor's capital comedy,
VICTIMS.
"When you wear it think of me."
John K. Mortimer, J. W. Albaugh, Tom. Owens, T. L. Donnelly, Miss Celia Logan, Miss Josephine Tyson, Mrs. A. Hurd and others in the cast.
After which (commencing at 9:30) Mr. Owens' great comicality,
FORTY WINKS.
HORATIO SPRIGGINS..........Mr. JOHN E. OWENS
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE 1½ o'clock, SATURDAY, of
VICTIMS.
Admission 50 cents.

"WHEN YOU WEAR IT THINK OF ME."

FIRST AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW, at 1½ o'clock,
OF
VICTIMS.
JOHN E. OWENS..........as..........JOSH BUTTERBY
"And when you wear it think of me."
BROADWAY THEATRE. Secure seats.

BRYANT'S—MECHANICS' HALL,

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
SOIRE D'ETHIOPE
Interspersed with jokes and comicalities by the comedians, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, and Dan Bryant.
Vulcan at the Forge, Polly Ann, the Dead Ducks,
CHALLENGE DANCE, MCGOFFIN'S SHIN DIG.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech.
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, THE MONKEY.
Rollin Howard in his great character of Norma.
Billy Paterson, U. S. MAIL.
Parquette, 50 cts; Family Circle 30 cts. Commence at 7¾.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

FOURTH CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1866.
Grand orchestra of Eighty Performers.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.—Schumann's Symphony No. 3; Introduction to "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner; and Overture "Euryanthe," Weber.
SOLOS.—SENORITA CARMELINA POCH, the celebrated Soprano of the Italian Opera, (by kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.)
MR. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
the distinguished Pianist.
CONDUCTOR..........MR. CARL BERGMANN.
Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

No. 845 Broadway.
Mr. GEORGE H. HALL'S Pictures: FIGURE, FRUIT, and FLOWER SUBJECTS. FREE EXHIBITION. OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Will be sold at auction, MONDAY, March 12, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE,
BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES, NOS. 35 AND 37;
RUE ST. ARNAUD, NO. 7, AND
RUE NEUVE DES CAPUCINES, NO. 16.
SILK STUFFS,
MANTLES, VISITES, CLOAKS, &C.,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
LACE,
INDIA CACHEMIRES,
FRENCH SHAWLS,
FANCY TISSUES.
The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their establishment warerooms for the IMMEDIATE CUTTING OUT AND MAKING UP DRESSES in the first style of fashion and most elegant patterns.
WEDDING OUTFITS.
Since its foundation, the COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has not ceased to occupy itself particularly in the selection of articles of taste and of superior quality. Consequently this Company is unrivaled in Paris and enjoys a universal reputation.

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All the POPULAR BRANDS of
MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.
Full stock of Linens, Linen Sheetings, Housekeeping Goods, White Goods, Lace Curtains, &c.
TARLATANS, BALMORAL SKIRTINGS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
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MILLINERY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CORSETS, TUCKED AND HOOP SKIRTS,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, IN STOCK AND TO ORDER,
FANCY GOODS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &C.,
AT TEMPTING PRICES.
ALWAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

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(SUCCESSORS TO MARTIN & LAWSON,)
NO. 364 BROADWAY, CORNER FRANKLIN-ST.,
have just received per steamers *Arago* and *Cuba*, the finest assortment of Paris novelties ever exhibited, consisting of
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NEW GOODS IN BONNET MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERED ILLUSIONS AND MALINES,
EMBROIDERED CRAPES,
EMBROIDERED STRAW TISSUES, also
PARIS ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
STRAW BONNETS,
&C., &C., &C.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
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and GERMAN
LINEN GOODS,
mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

KID GLOVES, CLOTH GLOVES.—500 dozen Empress Kids, at $1; Ladies' Cloth reduced to 40, 50 and 60 cents; Children's 25, 35 and 45 cents. Cheap Hosiery and Under Garments, at ELGERS', Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE PHILOSOPHY OF ART.
BY H. TAINE.
12mo. $1 50. To be followed shortly by
CONTEMPORANEOUS MATERIALISM,
BY P. JANET.
THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR,
BY AUGUSTE LAUGEL.
BAILLIERE BROTHERS,
No. 520 Broadway, New-York.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO THE FAMily of Charles Pierre Louis Percival and Rachel his wife. The said Charles Pierre Louis Percival was the eldest son of Charles Percival and Rebecca Low his wife, and was born near Paris, in the Empire of France, on May 21, 1784, and is believed to have died at No. 39 Market-st., Providence, State Rhode Island, on Sept. 18, 1836, leaving a widow and nine children. The children are now entitled to a sum of money, and any of them who are now alive are requested to communicate at once with the undersigned, who will also be glad to receive any information from any person concerning the family.
Dated this 22d day of February, 1866.
FUTVOYE, PILCHER & FLOWER,
Solicitors, No. 23 John-st., Bedford-row,
London, England.

MISSING.—LEFT HIS HOME IN RICE CITY, R. I., Feb. 14, WILLIAM PARDEE DAVIS, while laboring under aberration of mind. Height 5 feet 7 inches, 35 years of age, high forehead, head bald on top, large black whiskers; had on four coats and two pair of pants and black soft hat; was traced to Providence. Any information relating to him, given to his father, Mr. WM. P. DAVIS, Rice City, or to JAMES M. FORD, No. 49 Concord-st., Brooklyn, will be most thankfully received and liberally rewarded by his grieved parents and his many sympathizing friends.

NOTICE.—IF BENJAMIN GLEDHILL, BY trade an engineer, who left Huntslet, near Leeds, England, about 14 years ago, would apply to Messrs. A. H. HART & CO., No. 90 White-st., New-York, he will hear something of importance from England.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE WILL HEREAFTER COMMENCE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
AFTERNOON AT 2—EVENING AT 7¾.
THE SCRIPTURAL HISTORICAL DRAMA
משה
או
ישראל במצרים
MOSES OR ISRAEL IN EGYPT,
founded on Ingraham's sacred work, called
THE PILLAR OF FIRE,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, and SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS.
THE MOVING PANORAMA OF THE NILE.
THE GRAND SCRIPTURAL TABLEAUX,
CROSSING THE RED SEA.
DESTRUCTION OF PHARAOH AND HIS HOSTS,
TRIUMPH OF ISRAEL,
are the
PERFECTION OF ARTISTIC AND MECHANICAL SKILL.
WILLIAM B. HARRISON..........Extemporaneous Singer.
100,000 CURIOSITIES,
The Museum is
OPEN DAILY, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.
CURIOUS MINIATURE MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON and LINCOLN, ten feet high,
composed of over
TWO MILLIONS SEA-SHELLS.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES
are on exhibition at all hours, Day and Evening.
GIANT and GIANTESS, THREE DWARFS, TWO CIRCASSIAN GIRLS, GLASS-BLOWERS, ALBINO BOY, COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON BUILDING,

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TWO MATINEES THIS WEEK.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
NIGHTLY AT 8 O'CLOCK.

ROBINSON
will give his principal act
ON A BARE-BACK HORSE,
and introduce the
WONDERFUL CHILD RIDER,
CLARENCE.
All the Equestrians and Acrobats in a programme
RESPLENDENT
with
BRILLIANT ANIMATIONS.

TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

To-night a grand change of musical selections. The pictures the finest ever shown in New-York.
A grand matinee on Saturday.
Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK.
H. M. PIERCE, President

SCHOOL OF
MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY,
AND
LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.
These Departments in Harvard University hold two sessions a year, of twenty weeks each, commencing in FEBRUARY and in SEPTEMBER. For information, apply by letter to Dr. WOLCOTT GIBBS, Cambridge, Mass. Dean of both Faculties.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1, 1866.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Superior advantages in English, Classics, Sciences, Commercial, French, German, Piano, Music and Painting.
Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gents. Eighteen instructors. Term opens April 16.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal,
Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH, GERMAN, LATIN, DRAWING and PENMANSHIP taught privately at moderate terms by Prof. GEO. SPOR, a Parisian by birth, who was connected for the last five years with the Free Academy of Norwich, Conn.; the highest references can be produced. Translations made and ornamental writing done in the neatest style. Office No. 81 Nassau-st.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE—GREAT BARrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for 20 boys: pure mountain air; home influences and comforts, and thorough instruction. The next session will commence April 2. S. P. PRATT, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

$30 TO $50 PER TERM—FOR BOARD AND English branches: piano, $10. No extras occur for books or other expenses. Healthy location, and excellent care of young children. Address ABEL WHITLOCK, Danbury, Conn.

INSTRUCTION, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c., at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Established 1840. Rooms for private instruction.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PRIVATE instruction in mathematics and composition. Address, stating terms and references, S., Box No. 1,069 Post-office, New-York.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. For circulars, address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT IN ALTERED circumstances is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess to young children, or would take the supervision of a gentleman's household. Responsible and first-class persons may address, for two days, with particulars, L. L. A., Williamsburgh, L. I., Post-office. Would not object to the country.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PRIVATE TUTOR, referring to many present and former patrons among families of the highest standing, has one or two desirable hours for pupils in the classics, mathematics, and all English branches. Address TUTOR, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL YEARS' standing, a successful teacher of the Classics, French, German, Mathematics, and the common and higher English branches, desires a re-engagement in a first-class school. Best of references given. Address Box No. 35, New-Milford, Conn.

A GENTLEMAN EDUCATED AT CAMBRIDGE, fully competent to take charge of a young person's education desires a pupil, to whom he will faithfully devote two hours daily. For terms, reference and interview, address A. B. C. D., Station D.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland college, a position as tutor in a private family; best of reference. Address E. W. L., Box No. 5,660 Post-office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in the City of New-York.
Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said City, in manner following, that is to say: on the northerly side of Ann-street, between Park-row and William-street, and on both sides of Ann-street, between William-street and Gold-street; also, on both sides of Fulton-street, between William-street and Ryder's alley; also, on the southerly side of Fulton-street, between Ryder's alley and Water-street, and on the northerly side of Fulton-street, between Front-street and South-street, in the City of New-York, as laid down and delineated on a certain map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, of the City of New-York.
DATED NEW-YORK, February 27, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMELINE DOWD against NATHAN M. BUFFINGTON.—Summons for money demand on contract. (Fifty cent United States internal revenue stamp canceled.) To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1866, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars, with interest thereon, from the first day of February, 1866, beside the costs and disbursements of this action. CULVER & WRIGHT, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 116 Nassau-st.
f-28-2aw6wW&S*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID GROESBECK, Assignee in trust for creditors of Charles Graham & Co., against CHARLES GRAHAM, GEORGE W. VAN LOAN and others. This action being brought to close the assignment made by the firm of Charles Graham & Co. to plaintiff, in trust for creditors. Notice is now given, pursuant to the decretal order therein entered on the fifth day of March inst., that all creditors of the firm of Charles Graham & Co., and of Charles Graham, are required to present their claims against those parties, by filing the same, duly verified, with the undersigned Referee, at his office, No. 63 Wall-street, in the city of New-York, on or before the second day of April next; and that in default of presenting and proving such claims, they will be barred of the benefit of said assignment and order, and of the final judgment in said action.—Dated New-York, March 6, 1866.
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee,
No. 63 Wall-st., New-York City.
MAN & PARSONS, Att'ys, 64 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Communications addressed to the management with signatures and address attached, as a guarantee of good faith, will be promptly acknowledged and attended to. Anonymous letters are not read.
THIS EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in his great role of
ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS,
CARDINAL DUKE DE RICHELIEU,
in Sir Bulwer Lytton's Play of
RICHELIEU,
RICHELIEU,
presented with its unequaled splendor of
SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.
Messrs. Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. Donaldson, Kemble, Mason, Andrews, Bland, Miss E. Johnson, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., in the cast.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 14,
GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
in a DOUBLE ATTRACTION
as RUY BLAS,
and as PETRUCHIO
in KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS
which has attended the presentation of the present programme it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
consisting of the Extravagant Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
CINDERELLA
E LA COMARE,
OR THE LOVER, THE LACKEY AND LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
Mrs. JOHN WOOD
appearing as
CINDERELLA, the Baron's Youngest Daughter,
with
Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE
as CLORINDA, the Baron's Eldest Daughter.
NEW SCENERY..........by..........HAYES
NEW MUSIC..........by..........THOS. BAKER
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and a POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will commence with the petite Comedy
USED UP.
Sir Charles Coldstream..........Mr. George Fawcett Rowe
In preparation the domestic Drama entitled
DOING FOR THE BEST,
AND A ROMANTIC SPECTACULAR DRAMA.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼. Begins at 8.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The number of anonymous letters received by Mr. Wallack renders the following notice absolutely necessary: From this time forward, letters duly signed will be promptly and respectfully attended and replied to; those without signatures will be invariably destroyed unread.
FRIDAY,
Second time this season, Charles Dance's celebrated comedy, the
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
and Mr. Hurlbut's favorite comedy,
AMERICANS IN PARIS.
In which will appear Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Norton, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Pope, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke, Miss Mary Barrett and Miss Green.
SATURDAY—SOCIETY, (7th time.)
MONDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY MORANT.
First time this season, Buckstone's celebrated comedy MARRIED LIFE, with (2d time here,) THE ETON BOY.
In preparation, Planche's celebrated play, the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, MARCH 12,
BENEFIT
OF
Miss FANNY MORANT.
First time this season, Buckstone's sterling comedy,
MARRIED LIFE,
with BEAUTIFUL SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS,
and an UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST.
Concluding with (second time here) the
EATON BOY.
Box-book now open.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Late Director and Manager..........G. L. FOX
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2½,
THE NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
JACK AND GILL
WENT UP THE HILL,
OR MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB,
AND HARLEQUIN JACK HORNER,
BY G. L. FOX,
WHO WILL APPEAR AS CLOWN.
New Scenery, New Dresses, New Music, New Tableaux, New Tricks and Transformations.
TWO FAVORITE PIECES WITH THE PANTOMIME.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
FRIDAY, March 9, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD-STEALER.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her great tripartite character, supported by Mr. BARTON HILL, and a full company, which must be withdrawn to give place on MONDAY EVENING, March 12, to C. W. Tayleure's highly popular, moral, emotional dramatization of
EAST LYNNE.
Miss Western in her widely-celebrated dual representation. Seats may now be secured in advance.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel.
SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGERESS,
MISS LUCY RUSHTON.
Owing to its GREAT SUCCESS, the comedy of
GIRALDA
will be repeated EVERY EVENING.
MISS LUCY RUSHTON..........as..........GIRALDA
and will be preceded by the musical comedietta of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. Schonberg
In preparation, and will shortly be produced, an entirely new Spectacular and Musical Piece, introducing mechanical and scenic effects never before attempted.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........Mr. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TWO GREAT COMPANIES.
BUTLER'S FAMOUS TROUPE,
in conjunction with the New Bowery Company.
NEW ACTS. NEW BALLET. NEW PIECES.

DODWORTH HALL.

No. 806 Broadway.
HENRI B. LASSERVE'S GRAND CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, March 9, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1, to be had at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door on evening of Concert.

ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING, the celebrated picture, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, called the
"TWILIGHT IN THE TROPICS,"
and over 200 oil and water-color paintings by the best European artists, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway. Admission free. And will be sold at auction on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 8 and 9.

FINE ARTS.

AMERICAN ART.

A Painting by MINER K. KELLOGG, Esq.,
entitled
THE ORIENTAL PRINCESS, "AFTER THE BATH,"
will be exposed
to public view
On MONDAY, March 12,
At the new Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 625 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

LECTURES.

THE SECOND SERIES OF DR. BANNING'S free practical lectures on *Physical Beauty, Spinal, Female, Pulmonary and Digestive Complaints*, will be given in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, before ladies at 3 P. M. and before both ladies and gentlemen at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Established 1823.
MANUFACTURES OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.
Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 55 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

BEST PIANOS, CHORAL ORGANS
and melodeons. Prices reduced. Some fine second-hand pianos at great bargains. Old pianos taken in exchange for new ones. Pianos and organs to let, and rent applied on purchase. Pianos tuned and repaired.
T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway,
Between Prince and Houston sts.

THE CHRISTIAN MELODIST.
A NEW REVIVAL HYMN AND TUNE BOOK.
It contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, both old and new, and is one of the best books for revival meetings that has yet been issued. Among the new and beautiful tunes we would mention the following: "Oh, you must be a lover of the Lord;" as sung by the soldiers in the army, and has been the means of the conversion of thousands of souls. "Mariner's Hymn;" "Let Go the Anchor;" "Lion of Judah;" "Shall we meet you all there?" "Sinner, come, will you go?" "Jesus died for you;" "Oh! let not your hearts be troubled," &c. Price, paper covers, 30 cents, $3 per dozen; board covers, 35 cents, $3 60 per dozen. Mailed at the retail price. Sample sheets, 5 cents each, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per hundred, mailed. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Publisher.

"ARRAH-NA-POGUE," GRAND MARCH, 30c. "Three O'clock Galop," easy, elegant and dansante, 30c. "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," variations, 40c.; song, 30c. "She Sleeps, Tho' Not a Star," serenade, Balfe, 35c. "The Mable Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, 35c. "The Guards Waltzes," by D. Godfrey, 35c. Excelsior music for flute or violin, most popular melodies of the day, in 13 books, price $1 75, 8 Nos. 80c., each 15c. mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs. Wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

PIANOS AT LARGELY REDUCED prices, warranted for five years. For tone, elegance of finish and durability are unsurpassed. Four second-hand pianos at bargains.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND square pianos, wholesale and retail, and to rent, with the privilege to buy. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

THE REVENUE AGENCY.

Its Operations During the Past Year.

SINGULAR AND REMARKABLE DETAILS.

DISCOVERY OF GREAT FRAUDS.

Comparative Returns of 1864 and 1865.

ABOUT ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Concerning the Revenue agency of the Internal Revenue Department in this City there is but little general knowledge, and yet its workings have benefitted the Government and hence the country during the year and a half of its existence to an extent beyond computation. Its direct effect, as we propose showing, has been marked and marvellous, while its indirect influence conduces daily in every department and branch of trade to swell the current of finance on which is borne the American ship of State. The exclusive information given in the TIMES of June last, concerning the establishment, personnel and working of the Revenue Agency produced a very natural surprise in this community and throughout the country generally, an astonishment which developed itself in the editorial columns of a cotemporary in an article of great bitterness and malevolence, attacking the system and branding its officers with terms of unmistakable billingsgate. Since that time the powers accorded to the local agent have been materially enhanced, their scope widened and their tendency made more direct in its application. There have been but few changes in the organization of the force, and those such as were dictated by a regard for its increased efficiency. Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS is still Chief of the Bureau, to whom all are subordinate, who receives the reports of the Revenue Inspectors, sends for persons and papers, conducts examinations, effects compromises, settles accounts and institutes proceedings, all, however, in the name of and subject to the approval or disapproval of the Commissioner and Secretary at Washington. The records of the office, if exhibited to the public, would be a mirror wherein the people would see themselves reflected in a most disagreeable moral attitude. Like all detective forces, this runs counter to the interest, however, of the few rather than of the many; its discoveries tend to foster honor and honesty, as well as to shame and punish dishonor and fraud, so that while the few thousand rogues thus far hauled up and punished quite naturally and pardonably growl and grumble at what they term espial and Paul Prying, the great bulk of the tax-payers who are willing to sustain their fair share of the country's burden cannot fail to find a relief in this or any other system which compels all to pay in like proportion.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS

that in every branch of business and every interest liable to taxation under the laws of the United States, enormous frauds are continually perpetrated, to such an extent that up to the period when this office was established in October, 1864, not more than one-third of the revenue due the Government had been either assessed or collected.

In the cities of New-York and Brooklyn there was collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, as follows:

District.		District.	
Second	$1,331,025 42	Seventh	502,635 04
Third	1,942,986 83	Eighth	2,172,840 11
Fourth	2,809,856 88	Ninth	575,154 29
Fifth	632,388 08	Thirty-second	2,306,725 72
Sixth	1,510,592 61		
Total			$13,784,203 48

This office commenced its labors in October, 1864, and its Inspectors were set industriously to work tracing and convicting those who were withholding money due the Government, informing tax-payers of their duties under the law, and urging strict compliance therewith. This last was done because it was believed that much of the error and deficiency was due to ignorance rather than wrongful intention. The largely increased returns for the year ending June 30, 1865, as shown by the following table, are in a great measure due to the labors of this office, directly and indirectly:

District.		District.	
Second	$2,100,958 35	Seventh	$1,239,188 73
Third	3,001,677 15	Eighth	5,047,908 01
Fourth	5,863,520 10	Ninth	1,471,093 04
Fifth	1,429,792 35	Thirty-second	8,064,672 70
Sixth	3,090,783 27		
Total			$31,309,593 71
Total, year ending June 30, 1864			13,784,203 48

Here we find in nine districts alone a difference of ....$17,525,390 23 which it would be absurd to suppose a natural increase without artificial stimulus. In fact, we have taken pains to ascertain something about

THE FRAUDS DISCOVERED

by the active agencies of the Local Bureau, and although prepared for a somewhat startling *exposé* were by no means expecting a revelation with such fearful proportions as that vouchsafed us. From the wealthy merchant to the meanest shopkeeper, from the brokers of millions to the dealers in offal, from all sorts and conditions of men, the Government receives fraudulent tenders, and finds itself cheated by the men who make the loudest pretentions of loyalty and devotion as well as by those whose antecedents warrant suspicion. Brokers, manufacturers of every name, and income payers are notably among the men recorded in the book of the unfaithful. The difficulty which absorbed the attention of the brokers of the City last year in regard to taxes on sales for their own account is near a settlement. A case which has been carried through the Courts to the highest is now before the Supreme Bench, whose decision is looked for with great interest by all classes. The Revenue Agents and Collectors claim that a sale is a sale, for whose benefit it is the business alone of those interested, while the Government tax should be laid on the transaction, independent of the individual. The brokers very naturally see the matter from a different standpoint and in a different light, claiming that the tax can be imposed only on such sales as are made for a commission. The decision of the court will, however, settle this matter; in the meantime we find that section ninety-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, enacted that all brokers, and bankers doing business as brokers, shall be subject to pay certain duties and rates of duty upon the sale of merchandise, produce, gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, as hereinafter mentioned, &c., &c., and these rates are made to apply to all sales. This section would seem to imply that the Government did not propose to discriminate between the direct sale and that made upon commission; but the seventy-ninth section, in defining the business of brokers, requires them to make a return, monthly, under oath that all their *transactions are made for a commission*. Although it was believed to have been the intention of Congress to tax all sales, the phrase italicised effectually prevented any such construction. By the act of March 3, to take effect April 1, 1865, the seventy-ninth section is amended by striking out the objectionable passage, and so changing the phraseology of the remainder as to declare that "every person whose business it is as a broker to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, &c., &c., for themselves or others, shall be regarded as a broker under this act." The ninety-ninth section is unchanged, except in the rate of taxation on coin sales. If Congress had any right to levy a tax upon the business of brokers, it had a perfect right to define what, for the purpose of taxation, should constitute that business; and having in the seventy-ninth section defined the business of a broker, and in the ninety-ninth section declared what taxes shall be imposed upon their business, the course of duty is perfectly plain to any intelligent revenue officer, and the taxpayer should not consider that he is unjustly assessed, so long as the law remains unaltered. Great irregularities are found to exist in the keeping of accounts by some of this class of taxpayers, and investigation has developed some fraudulent transactions of a magnitude almost incredible. One

REMARKABLE CASE

will instance our point. The following is the result of an investigation into the monthly returns of a large house engaged in the stock and gold brokerage business:

	Actual Sales on Commission.	Amt. Returned.	Deficiency.
October, 1864	$2,420,078 00	$2,086,435 75	$333,642 25
November, '64	11,336,804 75	6,012,197 25	5,264,607 50
December, '64	16,593,139 15	11,413,922 25	5,179,216 90
January, 1865	30,434,904 00	21,724,711 75	8,710,192 25
February, 1865	18,065,573 50	5,472,490 25	12,593,083 35
March, 1865	26,119,854 00	13,585,540 00	12,534,314 00
Total	$104,910,353 40	$60,295,297 25	$44,615,056 15
Tax due on above			$22,307 52

Here in one instance is a deficiency in returns of over $44,000,000, a large item among many hundreds of smaller and similar ones. The returns of this house since April, 1865, are not yet examined. It is more than likely that if the Supreme Court decides in favor of the Department there will be such a scattering among certain of our large dealers as will make the air thick with exclamations and ejaculations of astonishment all through the City's borders. If the act of March 3, 1865, be sustained, the result to the Government will be immense.

The present system of return and collection is open to many objections. Take, for instance, the payments by stock-brokers. The sales of many of them amount in a single month to $10,000,000. The tax due to the Government on this sum is $5,000, and the greater part may have accrued to the Government in the early part of the month, yet no call can be made for payment until the 20th of the succeeding month, thus giving the use of Government funds, to an enormous extent, for the full average of a month, to a class of men engaged in a hazardous business, so that naturally frequent and severe losses must be made. This tax could be easily paid weekly, and without a day's delay. The brokers collect immediately from their customers, and hold the funds until required to pay over to the Government, by which time they may be unable to pay it.

Say, for instance, that a broker makes a large transaction for a customer on the 3d or 4th of March, he receives his compensation and also the tax due the government at once. The taxes in the aggregate due the government on that day's transactions may amount to say $1,000. This he holds all the rest of March, and is not expected to return it until the 20th of April. Then if he is delinquent, he is notified, and ten days more are given him, at the end of which time the collector must get it as best he can. In this way brokers become the custodians of immense sums of government money—money which does not come out of their pockets, but from their customers, and the risk is evidently great. Take the case of a firm which held some $30,000 in this way. They had failed to pay up for three months, when the attention of Mr. LEWIS was drawn to their pecuniary weakness. After some pressure he succeeded in obtaining from them the entire amount, but it was at the eleventh hour, as they tumbled the very next day, and had it not been for the agent the government would have been a loser to the extent named. Another firm owed the government $19,000; they paid the agent or collector $8,000, failed the next day, and the government was "let in" to the tune of $11,000. If the courts decide that brokers need not pay on their private transactions, it will be found that commission sales no longer exist, and that the general system is but a relic of the past. Every customer desirous of saving the tax will say to his broker, "Buy or sell for me so many shares of such or such, and put it to your own account," thereby saving the tax, cheating the government, and compelling additional taxation to fall upon the more honest and less able portions of the community.

Combinations are frequently found in certain classes of manufactures by which they make fraudulent returns in unison, and when brought before the Courts they are found prepared by counsel to stave off and delay proceedings, with the sole intent of embarrassing the Government. Some great corporations have never yet paid a dollar of their taxes; on one plea or another they argue some defect, and being able to employ legal assistance, are secured in their defiance of the law, and sustained in the use of the money which properly should be in the Government's strong box. Some of these people refuse to produce their books, by advice of their counsel, on the ingenious ground that they are not obliged to testify against and criminate themselves by the evidence of their own books.

BY DIRECT APPLICATION

the local agency has turned over to the Government taxes otherwise withheld to the amount of $800,000.

From manufactures	$380,642
From incomes	193,335
From slaughterers	9,364
From other miscellaneous sources	213,659
Total	$800,000

The ways and means by which these discoveries are made are manifold and necessarily secret, but the moral and material *effect* is wonderful.

One reason for much of this fraud can be found in the fact that a large number of these officers of every grade have other business to employ their attention, in place of exclusive devotion to the service of the Government, and not a few seek political preferment. They are therefore, disposed to look leniently on the shortcomings of their constituents, and to protect them from exposure and punishment. Moreover, every case of fraud discovered by the Revenue Agency is, in a sense, a reflection upon them, and they are, consequently, jealous of its movements, and in many instances, disposed to defeat or annoy it. This is not, however, general; as in many districts the agents sustained and assisted in every possible way; but there are portions of the City where it is next to useless to attempt the detection and punishment of frauds for this evident and serious reason.

The amount of revenue collected in this City and Brooklyn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, was about thirty-seven millions, including the taxes upon corporations payable at the office of the Commissioner at Washington. For the year ending June 30, 1866, it is estimated that these two cities will produce at least fifty millions, or one-eighth of the entire estimated revenue. Experience demonstrates that a large portion of the deficiency in the collection of the revenue due to the government, is owing to the inefficiency of Assistant Assessors, and it has become self-evident that their selection should be made with more care, that they should be better paid, and that their attention should be confined entirely to the thorough canvass and assessment of their respective districts. Making due allowance for changes in the law, it is believed that not more than two-thirds of the revenue due to the government in this City is collected even now, and until some radical change is made in the subordinate, but most essential, part of the working force of the system, it need not be expected that the Government will receive anything like its just and expected revenue.

At present the Assessors are treated uniformly. Mr. GILBERT, of the Thirty-second, the Metropolitan District of the land, is expected to transact the business of half a continent with the same clerical force, with the same accommodation and with equal expenditure as is the Assessor of the smallest district in the land. The absurdity of such an expectation is patent.

Everywhere we find the Assistant Assessors, the men who come in contact with the people, the means by which the Government is to derive its revenue, living on starvation wages, or else neglecting their business and devoting their time to politics or trade, as their inclination may direct. Under such practice, the wonder is not that there is so much fraud, not that only half of the revenue is gotton, but rather that there is so little fraud and so much income. And here, it seems to us, comes in the benefit of the Revenue Agency, which by its many eyes spies out the weakness of the official and detects the fraud of the layman. No honest man need dread inspection, it is only the rogue who fears the officer, and from the day that the TIMES, in June, 1865, first explained to the public what the Agency was doing, there has not been a word of disapproval nor an indication of discontent save the very natural groans of the parties punished, and the equally natural ravings of a disappointed journal. Millions of dollars in sales and business transactions formerly withheld from the Assessor's eye now fill the records of the office; hundreds of thousands of dollars have been paid into the Treasury directly, and millions have been turned toward it indirectly by the agent, and thus far no honest man has been hurt. In the very nature of things there are unpleasant sensations connected with the idea of inspection, but it would seem a very proper way to regard this agency as the friend alike of the Government and the people—as the enemy alone of the men (and the record shows women) who cheat the Government, and thereby hoist additional burdens on their fellows.

The chief of this Bureau, Mr. ALEX. N. LEWIS, is in charge of the New-York and Brooklyn Districts as well as of the New-England Division. A merchant of excellent education and great experience, thoroughly familiar with trades, manufactures, and commerce, he was deemed well adapted to discharge the enerous and delicate duties of the position. He has surrounded himself with an able corps of Inspectors, some of whom are fitting for one branch, and others for others, but for whose work he is alone responsible directly to the Commissioner. He has served under the present head of the Department, and his two predecessors, and is regarded by them and by the Congressional Committee as the right man in the right place, a square peg in a square hole. The results of the system somewhat generalized here, will be noted more in detail in the successive reports of the several Collection District as they shall appear from time to time in these columns.

The Hudson Open for Steam Navigation on the 20th.

In 1864 the navigation of the Hudson was opened on the 15th of March, in 1865 on the 21st. This year it is expected that navigation may be resumed on the 20th. It has occurred but very rarely that the river was free as early as February. This year the quantity of ice remaining up the river was considerable on the 1st of this month, and wants several days to come down or go down before captains of steamers are willing to run the risk of the trip. The "People's Line" has not completed their Summer arrangements yet. Workmen have been engaged during the Winter months putting everything in order to make these popular boats the comfortable homes for a day or a night which the public have hitherto found them. This line proposes to run three lines this ensuing Summer, one to Albany, one to Troy, and one to Athens, the latter place being the river terminus of the branch of the New-York Central Road running from Schenectady, situated 40 miles north of Poughkeepsie, 115 miles from New-York, and 29 miles from Albany, where it is connected by a ferry with Hudson immediately opposite.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

Third Session of the Board—The Health Act to be Amended—The Police Returns—The Butchers to be Heard—Appointment of Clerks—The Sanitary Superintendent.

At the third session of the Board of Health, President SCHULTZ in the chair, the following amendment of the Health Act was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the Legislature, with a recommendation that it pass:

"Any action brought by authority of the Metropolitan Health Act may be brought in any Court in said district having jurisdiction in any civil action to any amount as large as is demanded in such action; and if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff in any amount, costs of the Court in which such action is brought shall also be recovered, provided payment was demanded before suit brought, and the defendant or defendants in the action against whom the recovery is had did not, as the code of procedure authorizes, offer to pay an amount equal to the recovery against him or them; and in case no recovery is had, the plaintiff shall not pay costs unless the Judge or Justice, at the conclusion of the trial, shall certify in writing that there was not reasonable cause for bringing the action. No action shall abate, or right of action already accrued be abolished by reason of the expiration, repeal, or amendment of any by-law, ordinance, code of health ordinance, or regulation of said Board; nor shall any Court lose jurisdiction of any action by reason of a plea that title to real estate is involved, provided the defendant is sought, by the pleadings, to be charged in said action on any of the grounds mentioned in said act other than by virtue of ownership of such real estate. In respect to all proofs and proceedings by said Board, or its agents or officers, under said act, papers filed shall be deemed entered upon or in the minutes of the Board."

Drs. PARKER, PAYNE and STONE were appointed a Committee to compile a code of health ordinances, and an amendment to the Health Law was proposed and ordered to be sent to the Legislature, enabling the Commission to enforce the ordinances under said code immediately after its publication in two or more newspapers.

THE POLICE REPORT.

The Metropolitan Police Board sent in a remarkable report descriptive of dwellings and lots of every class in New-York and Brooklyn. This report is composed of reams of blanks which the Police Captains have filled up as far as has been possible in the brief time that has been allowed them, and when these blanks shall have been all filled and submitted, the Board will possess an accurate description of every house and lot within the boundaries of the Metropolitan district. The following, which we take at random from the report of Capt. ENOCH JACOBS, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, is descriptive of only one house, but it shows the character of the enormous volume which the Board will have when the Police complete their labors:

Fifth Ward—No. 119 Sands-street.—Date of Inspection, Feb. 29, 1866. For what used, stores, dwelling, school and stable. Condition dirty.

Description.	First Floor.	Second Floor.	Third Floor.
Number of families	—	1	1
No. of persons in each	Stores.	3	2
No. of sleeping-rooms	—	1	1
Cubic feet of each	—	620	620
No. of persons to each	—	3	2

Cellar population, and condition of both, bad.
Ventilation and light, good.
Yard, condition of, bad, on account of manure and garbage.
Privies, full and filthy.
Drainage, sewer and water connections, none.
Means of escape from fire, good.
Description of any nuisance, cause of and remedies for: Old wooden stable on rear, in filthy condition, four horses, wash-water from stable and yard runs into the street.
Owner's name and residence, Mr. WILLIAMS, Front-street, New-York.
Remarks—Old rookery is in a filthy condition throughout, and dangerous on account of fire.

[The foregoing occupies about three-fourths of a foolscap page. The remainder of the page contains blanks to be filled in case there is a vacant lot connected with the premises.]

The following is a summary of the reports of the various Police Captains, as far as they have been submitted:

	Number.
Areas, basements and cellars, filthy	190
Ashes and garbage on streets, (number of instances)	280
Bone-boiling establishments	5
Cattle yards and pens	42
Cow stalls	110
Culverts overflowing	8
Dumping grounds	4
Dangerous excavations	1
Defective drains and sewers	17
Decayed vegetable matter in the streets	3
Fat melting	18
Gas manufactories	5
Hide houses	4
Hog pens	220
Houses filthy	79
Manure in heaps and pits	91
Market houses filthy	2
Oil refineries filthy	18
Offal buildings filthy	21
Piers filthy	11
Piers unsafe and dangerous to life	11
Privies and water closets filthy	378
Soap and candle factories	29
Slaughter houses	103
Starch factory	1
Streets filthy	69
Streets and sidewalks dangerous	18
Sewers filthy	9
Tripe factories	9
Unsafe buildings	17
Vacant and sunken lots	20
Yards filthy	403
Cesspools filthy	5
Passage ways and alleys filthy	20
Obstructed slip	1

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

On motion, the Mayors and authorities of New-York and Brooklyn were requested to furnish the Board of Health copies of all existing contracts with reference to cleaning the streets, sinks, or other places, the removal of dead animals, offal, garbage, &c.

The Treasurer of the Board was directed to apply for the Governor's approval of a loan of $50,000, to be obtained on the Board's certificates.

The Croton Board was requested to report to the Board of Health a list of the streets and parts of paved streets which have insufficient or no sewers.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed clerks to the Sanitary Superintendent: Col. N. B. Bartram, John Norton, James H. Fitch, George B. Bosworth, Isaac H. Haff, John Bowne.

The President and Sanitary Superintendent were instructed to confer with the butchers and others, of this City and Brooklyn, and after the adjournment, which was to Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Superintendent drew up the following circular:

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,
No. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1866.

The butchers and other persons interested in the slaughtering of animals within the Metropolitan Sanitary District, are invited to meet the President of this Board and the Sanitary Superintendent in the Court-room a this office, No. 301 Mott-street, on Monday, March 12, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of consulting upon matters relating to the places and manner of transacting their business.

ED. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent

THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. E. B. DALTON, the Sanitary Superintendent under the Board, entered the national service as Surgeon of one of the New-York City Regiments, and served in that capacity through the Peninsula campaigns. He was afterward, by reason of his skillful surgery, promoted to be Assistant Medical Inspector of the Sixth Army Corps, and in that capacity did much heavy work while the army was encamped under BURNSIDE and HOOKER, opposite Fredericksburgh. During the Spring of 1863 he received one of the especial appointments of physicians made by the President, who were facetiously termed by their medical brethren in the army as the "Forty Thieves." From this he was promoted to one position and another, until at length he was made Chief-Superintendent of all the immense Field Hospitals at City Point. He retained this position until the close of hostilities, giving great satisfaction to Gen. GRANT and all with whom he was thrown in contact. Though a young man, it was generally acknowledged that his talents and skill entitled him to this place of trust. Dr. DALTON is a graduate of Harvard College, a brother of Prof. DALTON, M. D., of this City, and son of the eminent Boston surgeon who lost his life by a melancholy accident two years ago.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Teachers and the Thirteenth Ward School Trustees—Absentee Visitors.

In the absence of President McLEAN, the Clerk of the Board called the Commissioners to order, and Mr. S. B. H. VANCE was chosen President for the time. Communications were received from the Trustees of several Wards, on matters relating to school edifices, repairs, releasing, and the like.

Miss R. CORLITZ, of No. 202 Third-street, appealed from the action of the Board of Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, in removing her and subsequently appointing three teachers in the school whence she had been removed, and Miss MARGARET E. FARRELL, of No. 113 Monroe-street, also appealed from the action of the same Board of Trustees in removing her and appointing two teachers in her place.

Mr. ABNER B. HOLLY was nominated Principal of Grammar School No. 49, in the Twenty-first Ward, in place of Mr. W. H. WOOD, resigned.

Mr. JOHN CROSBY BROWN sent in his resignation as Inspector of Common Schools for the Fifth District.

Commissioner WARREN offered a resolution directing the Clerk to report to the Board any nuisances that may exist near school buildings.

Commissioner SMALL desired the Committee on By-Laws to inquire as to the propriety of appointing absentee visitors for the schools respectively, and in explanation he said that much of the pupils' time is now wasted in going from house to house to ascertain the cause of other pupils' absence.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting that the Board observe with deep concern a decline in the attendance and scholarship in the colored schools.

A resolution of thanks to the Hon. J. WINTHROP CHANLER, for giving the Board the appointment of a cadet in the person of Master ANTHONY DOUGHERTY, was adopted.

Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS sent in a communication proposing to organize a class in music in the Free Academy.

A communication from Mr. JOHN F. WILLIAMS, appealing from the vote of the Twentieth Ward School Trustees, declaring his seat vacant, was reported upon by Commissioner WEST, from the Committee on By-laws. The Committee say that since the passage of the act of 1864 relating to schools in New-York, the Board has not had the power of filling vacancies in Boards of Trustees, and hence Mr. WILLIAMS' appeal is to the Mayor or to the Courts.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT offered resolutions requesting the reporter for the New-York TIMES to refrain from misrepresenting the Board's proceedings, and inviting the editors of the TIMES to acquaint themselves with the Board's manner of managing the public schools.

Commissioner FARR requested the gentleman to explain.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT said that there were two ways of reporting, and that no body of public men could stand against the style which the TIMES reporter had chosen. Some time ago an article appeared in the TIMES, insinuating that although the Board had withdrawn certain advertisements from the *Leader* and *Transcript*, the Commissioners or their clerk yet contemplated paying one of these journals in an underhanded manner. In another article the TIMES had accused the Board of whitewashing fraud in the case of Commissioner ALLEN. This highly respectable and influential journal had also informed its readers that our public schools are inferior to those of Boston; and thus, imperceptibly but surely, the TIMES was creating a public sentiment against the Board of Education. Mr. ROOSEVELT thought that no newspaper had a right to pursue such a course, and it seemed to him proper that the Board should make the alleged misrepresentations subject of legislation.

After discussion by Commissioners DUPIGNAC, MILLER, BURRILL, FARR, and ALLEN, Commissioner ROOSEVELT withdrew the resolution, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The New Market House—A Ferry to Hoboken—The President's Veto.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

A resolution was presented by Mr. ROBINSON, authorizing the Comptroller to sell at public auction, for a term of ten years, the lease of the right to run a ferry from the foot of Spring-street to Hoboken.

It was laid over.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to cause the immediate removal of obstructions on Piers No. 34 and 38 East River, was laid over.

Mr. KEECH presented an ordinance providing for the issue of stock to the amount of $75,000 for the erection of a new public market-house.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, stating that the mandamus of the Supreme Court, directing the issue of stock for the erection of a new public market-house is in full force.

It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the President of the United States in returning to Congress his veto of the bill known as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, was, in the opinion of the representatives of the people of the City of New-York in Common Council, not only justifiable, but a wise exercise of the restraining power lodged with the Chief Magistrate of the nation by the Constitution to be exercised in such emergencies, and that the Common Council of the City of New-York most sincerely thank the President for his salutary assertion of his high prerogative, believing, as they do, that this act will meet with the hearty approbation and solid support of the American people.

A resolution appointing a Joint Committee of three members of each Board to look after the interests of the City in Albany was laid over.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The Body of an Unknown Man Found in One Hundredth-Street by the Police.

About 7 o'clock on the evening of Wednesday the dead body of an unknown man was found, by the Twenty-third Precinct Police, lying in a small creek near the corner of One Hundredth-street and Second-avenue. When discovered, the body was quite lifeless, and the deceased had evidently been shot through the head with a pistol. The remains were conveyed to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house in Eighty-sixth-street, where they await identification. Coroner COLLIN, being notified, sent his Deputy, Dr. ROBINSON, to make a *post-mortem* examination, and endeavor to gain some clue to the mystery attending the death of the deceased. On his arrival at the place where the body had been found, Dr. ROBINSON discovered that that portion of Second-avenue which crosses One Hundredth-street, forms an embankment about eight feet high, and that a small creek meanders through the low ground on either side, passing through a culvert under the avenue. The body had been found lying in the creek, and traces of a wagon were discovered alongside of the railroad track, where it had turned out near the culvert. The footsteps of two men were traced along one bank of the creek to where the body had been found, and thence back to the bank, about 100 yards above the culvert, where the wagon had evidently driven on, and the men, from the marks on the bank and sward, must have seated themselves in the wagon and driven off.

The deceased was a very nicely dressed man, about five feet eight inches in height, apparently about 30 years of age, with short sandy hair and goatee. The body was dressed in a white knit under-shirt, white linen overshirt, and turned-down collar, and a silk necktie, with broad black and red stripe, and fine white counter stripe; a pair of black and white mixed woolen pants and white suspenders, white knit drawers, a pair of fine calfskin boots, black woolen vest, ribbed; a light mixed under sack coat, fashionably cut; and a dark blue sack overcoat. In his pocket was found a daily paper, dated March 6. In the outer coat pocket of the deceased was found a box of Colt's pistol caps, London manufacture, and in his pantaloons pockets were found two purses, one black and the other of yellow buckskin; the first was empty, but the second purse contained $15 in United States Treasury Notes.

After making this examination of the locality, Dr. ROBINSON, assisted by Dr. WHITE, of Eighty-sixth-street, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, at the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station-house, in Eighty-sixth-street. The man had apparently not been dead much over 24 hours; a large quantity of extravasated blood was found about the head and face. A large gun-shot wound was found on the right temple, near the top of the right ear. The wound was apparently made by a conical ball half an inch in diameter, the bullet passing directly through the brain and skull, coming out about two and a quarter inches from the corner of the left eye and top of the left ear. The wound was very ragged, the bone fractured and flesh torn. On dissecting the scalp the physicians found the place of entrance to be much discolored by burnt powder, evidencing the fact that the pistol or other weapon had been held in close proximity to the head when fired. A great deal of extravasated blood was found in the cavity of the cranium, and also in both ventricles of the brain. The ball had passed through both hemispheres of the brain, fracturing the right and left spheroid bones, and also the ethenoid bone, causing instant death.

Men were employed to drag the creek in search of any weapon, but without success. The supposition is that the deceased was shot in some part of the City, and then conveyed to the creek and thrown in, in order to elude detection. The body will be kept in ice to await identification, and all necessary information will be given at the Coroner's office, No. 4 Centre-street. An inquest will be held to-day.

A MURDER AT SLAUGHTER-HOUSE POINT.

A Barkeeper Shoots a Customer—He is Arrested—Coroner's Inquest and Verdict of the Jury.

A difficulty occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the bar-room of a drinking-saloon at No. 9 James-slip, familiarly known as Slaughter-house Point, between a barkeeper named PETER O'NEILL and RICHARD O'SULLIVAN, a customer of the house. During the quarrel O'SULLIVAN slapped O'NEILL's face, and was about to strike him with a bottle, when the barkeeper drew a revolver and shot his opponent in the abdomen, from the effects of which wound O'SULLIVAN died in the New-York Hospital a few hours after. After the shot had been fired O'NEILL ran up stairs pursued by a friend of O'SULLIVAN, who fired one or two shots at him up the stairs. Nearly all of the men in the house were partially intoxicated at the time.

Officers UNDERHILL and VAN DUSEN, of the Fourth Precinct, hearing the disturbance and the reports of the pistol, ran up and arrested O'NEILL and conveyed him and several of the witnesses of the murder to the Station-house. Subsequently the wounded man was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Coroner GOVER held an inquest during yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:

STATEMENT OF JOHN REGAN.

I reside at No. 49 James-street. About 1 o'clock this morning I went into the porter-house of Peter Matthews, No. 9 James-slip. O'Neil, Manning, Hart, Henry Rieners, George Dowdal and deceased were there at the time. The party had three or four drinks each, and everything appeared friendly up to this time. O'Sullivan went into the reading-room in the rear of the bar-room and commenced to sing "I'm Lonely To-night." O'Neil interrupted O'Sullivan, and insulted him. Deceased came in front of the bar and asked for a drink. Some words passed between them, and O'Sullivan struck O'Neill on the left side of the face with his open hand, and again on the other side of his face, and insisted upon having a drink; O'Neill then took a large revolver [the one now shown to the jury] from behind the bar, cocked it, and held it in his left hand; O'Sullivan reached over and seized a bottle, and while in that position O'Neill shot him in the abdomen; deceased said "I'm shot;" I asked O'Neill to give me the pistol, and he refused to give it up; he said that he had shot O'Sullivan in self-defence; he went up stairs, and the officer came in and brought him down under arrest; while I was looking after deceased I heard another shot fired, but I don't know who fired the shot; the deceased had no pistol; the deceased was removed to the hospital; both the deceased and O'Neill were under the influence of liquor.

STATEMENT OF HENRY REINERS.

I am head barkeeper for Mr. Matthews; deceased and three or four friends came in about midnight; I was standing at the end of the bar, and I heard a quarrel between the prisoner and deceased; I told them to stop the dispute; I then saw O'Sullivan strike O'Neill with his open hand on both sides of the face; I then saw deceased have his hand on a bottle, and while in that position O'Neill shot him; deceased staggered and fell; O'Neill said, "O'Sullivan, I didn't mean to shoot you;" I took the pistol out of the prisoner's left hand, and ordered him from behind the bar, and as he was going out John Manning fired a pistol at him; Hart then jumped on the bar, and I pushed him off; Hart then grabbed the pistol from Manning and pursued the prisoner, who ran up stairs; I heard over two shots fired; the small pistol shown is the one Hart had; both men were partially intoxicated.

John Wool, John Manning, Thomas Hunt, and Pierce Walsh were also examined, and corroborated the testimony of the two witnesses as already given. Officer Underhill testified to making the arrest.

Dr. THOS T. SABINE, House Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, testified to the condition of the deceased when admitted, and described the *post-mortem* examination made by him on the body.

The case being given to the Jury, they rendered the following

VERDICT:

"That the deceased, Richard O'Sullivan, came to his death by a pistol-shot wound, at the hands of Peter O'Neill, on the 8th day of March, 1866, at No 9 James-slip."

The prisoner was then remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is 28 years of age, a native of Ireland, and lived at No. 9 James-slip. He claims to have acted in self-defence.

The deceased was a native of Ireland and 34 years of age. He also lived at No. 9 James-slip, where he was shot.

FUNERAL OF COL. J. T. BOWERS.

The Funeral Ceremonies—Attendance of Lieut.-Gen. Grant and Staff.

The funeral of Col. J. T. BOWERS, late Adjutant-General on the staff of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who was killed by falling off the down train on the Hudson River Railroad at Garrison's Station, on last Tuesday evening, took place at the Military Academy at West Point yesterday afternoon. The unfortunate officer was in the act of jumping on the third car of the train when his foot slipped, and falling between the platforms, was dragged a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, covering the iron rail with his life blood. Before the engine could be reversed, life was extinct, and when taken to Myers' Hotel, in the vicinity of the railroad station, the deceased was hardly recognizable by Gen. GRANT, whom he was about to accompany to New-York, on account of the fearful mutilation of the features. The right arm was broken above the elbow, and the left arm entirely cut off, the wheels passing over the head with terrible force. One side of the head and the right side of the face were torn off. The wheel passed down across the chest, and running over the body lengthwise, left the lungs untouched. The remains were dressed by the surgeons, a portion of the face remaining entire, by which the deceased was recognized. The deceased was highly esteemed by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT as an officer and gentleman. Col. BOWERS was about 30 years of age, in appearance of small size and compact build, with pleasant dark eyes, mustache and goatee. Previous to the war the deceased published a newspaper in Mount Carmel, Wabash County, Illinois, and on the breaking out of the rebellion raised the first company of volunteers in the county, and offered their services to the Government, but declined to act in any other capacity than as private in the company which he raised. He went to Cairo in 1861 with his company, and while there was selected by Gen. GRANT as clerk in the General's office. Owing to his abilities and patriotism he was promoted to a lieutenancy in his company, which enabled Gen. GRANT to appoint him as Assistant-Adjutant-General on his staff. A vacancy having occurred, the General was so well pleased with the young officer that he appointed him captain and aid-de-camp on his staff. From the first existence of Gen. GRANT's staff, Col. BOWERS had charge of the papers and records of the General's headquarters. Gen. RAWLINS having received the appointment of Adjutant-General, Col. BOWERS was appointed Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, which responsible position he held until the time of his death.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT left New-York City in the 7:30 train yesterday morning, to attend the funeral of Col. BOWERS at West Point, accompanied by the following members of his staff: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Comstock, Col. Ely S. Parker, A. D. C.; Col. Adam Badeau, A. D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Peter T. Hudson, A. D. C.; Major A. Webster, A. D. C., and Dr. Brennan, Surgeon U. S. A. In addition to the staff the following officers and gentlemen accompanied the General for the purpose of taking part in the funeral ceremonies: Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vincent, War Department; Brevet Brig.-Gen. Nichols, of Pennsylvania; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C. of Illinois; Hon. S. W. Moulton, M. C. of Illinois, and Mr. L. L. Crounse, of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. On his arrival at the Academy Gen. GRANT and suite were received by Gen. McCULLOM, Superintendent of West Point, and Col. H. N. BLACK, commandant of the post. The following order was issued by the Superintendent in reference to the funeral of Col. BOWERS:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY ACADEMY WEST POINT,
March 8, 1866.

ORDER No. 2.—With unfeigned regret and sorrow, the Superintendent announces the untimely death at Garrison's on the 6th inst., of Col. T. J. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General of the General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 1 o'clock. After the funeral services the procession will move from the chapel in the following order, to wit:

1. Music.
2. Escort of the Battalion of Cadets, Commanded by Col. H. N. BLACK, Commandant of Cadets.
3. Chaplain and Surgeon.
4. Hearse and Pall Bearers.
5. Engineer Company.
6. Cavalry Detachment.
7. Officers of the Army, visiting the post, and citizens
8. Academical Staff.
9. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT and staff.

Academical exercises will be suspended from 1 o'clock this afternoon.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. CULLOM,
EDWARD C. BOYNTON, Captain and Adjutant.

The funeral services were held in the chapel of the Academy. Rev. Mr. ROE, formerly Chaplain of KILPATRICK's division of cavalry, conducted the services, which were necessarily brief, as Gen. GRANT had to leave Jersey City for Washington in the 7 o'clock train. The ceremonies concluded, the procession moved in the order given above, headed by the military band of the Academy, playing a mournful march. Six cadets who had served in the field, and received their appointments from Gen. GRANT, acted as guard of honor to the remains of the deceased. The followers were as follows: Gen. Nichols, Gen. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. Viper, Lieut.-Col. Kensel, Lieut.-Col. Mordecai, Lieut.-Col. Sweetser and Brig.-Gen. Scholefield. On reaching the military burying-ground, distant about a mile from the academy, the cadets, numbering 236, formed round the grave, and the Episcopal services for the dead having been read by Rev. Mr. ROE, the body of the deceased was lowered into the grave. The battalion of cadets then fired three volleys over the grave, and the funeral ceremonies were concluded. Since the commencement of the war, Gen. GRANT has not lost a member of his staff previous to the unfortunate accident to the deceased. Gen. GRANT, accompanied by his Staff and Messrs. WASHBURNE and MOULTON, left for Washington last evening.

Doings of the Sanitary Police.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1866.

To the Honorable the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: The following is a schedule of work performed by this department in the abatement and removal of nuisances for the week ending March 5, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances received	492
Notices for abatement served	309
Nuisances abated, under notice	272
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	146
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	624
Dead horses removed from the city limits	70
Dead cows removed from the City limits	4
Dead hogs removed from the City limits	46
Dead sheep removed from City limits	3
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	20
Unsound fish—pounds	2,500
Number of barrels of offal	1,500
Number of barrels of unsound eggs	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.
BOWEN G. LORD, Captain Sanitary Company.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE NEW HEALTH BILL.

Officer BENDON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested ELLEN LAUGHLIN yesterday morning for violating a City ordinance, in throwing into Clinton-place a pail of garbage, thereby endangering the health of the neighborhood. The arrest was made in accordance with instructions from the Metropolitan Board of Health. The accused was committed to answer the charge at the Court of Special Sessions, in default of $200 bail.

DISHONEST ERRAND BOY.

JOHN BEDWELL, residing at No. 360 Ninth-avenue, left his coat hanging in his office at No. 57 Cedar-street on the 7th instant. An errand boy named DANIEL B. SULLIVAN, aged 13 years, was in and out during the day. When putting on his coat Mr. BEDWELL missed a $50 bill from the pocket, and charged SULLIVAN with stealing the note, and caused his arrest by Officer RILEY, of the Sixteenth Precinct. When taken into custody the boy acknowledged having committed the theft, and in his possession was found $38 80. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Detectives MULLEN and HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN MEYERS and CHARLES FLETCHER, on a charge of having on the 6th instant, forcibly entered the premises No. 77 East Broadway, and stealing a quantity of clothing valued at $93, the property of PATRICK GRIMES and CHARLES GALLAGHER. On being arrested a portion of the missing property was found in their possession. Both the prisoners were held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS

AN UNNECESSARY AND CRUEL HARDSHIP.—The public sensibility has been outraged for several days past by the evidence of official neglect of a shameful and inexcusable character. The semi-annual pension to crippled soldiers and to the widows and orphans of the dead is now being paid in one of the small rooms in the Custom House. As the claimants are numerous, needy, and eager to get their pittance, no better arrangement being devised, they are compelled to stand in file outside, the line extending for a considerable distance. The cold March wind may pierce them, the driving dust may blind them, who cares? Certainly not the official, who with a slight effort might devise some means of providing these poor people with shelter if they must wait, or accelerate the payments, which would be still better.

JONATHAN AT SCHOOL.—Dr. HOLLAND delivered a poem, entitled "Jonathan at School," at the Cooper Institute last evening. The lessons which Jonathan had learned at school for the last four years constituted the burden of the song. Among the lessons learned were the love of justice, self-respect and belief in the overruling Providence of God. West Point, as a school for soldiers, was vindicated in eulogiums of GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and THOMAS. The poem was very racy and contained some very excellent witticisms, which were duly appreciated and warmly applauded by the audience.

FIRE IN VARICK-STREET.—At about 1:59 o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in the room occupied by [illegible], of the third floor of the dwelling-house No. 8 Varick-street, which is used by DENIS OTT as a lodging-house. The fire, which originated from a stove setting fire to the floor, caused a damage to the property of Mr. OTT and the building of $150 by fire and water. The proprietor and his people being absent at a theatre, the amount of insurance, if any, could not be learned. The police of the Fifth Precinct, with possees from the adjoining precincts, were on hand, and preserved order.

THE AFFAIR OF THE ALTERED BONDS.—The investigation of this matter, which was to have gone on yesterday morning at the Tombs, before Justice DOWLING, was again adjourned owing to the absence of Mr. GRAHAM, one of the counsel in the case. Monday morning at 10 o'clock was agreed upon, when the inquiry should be proceeded with without further delay.

A JOHNSON MEETING AT NYACK.—A meeting will be held this evening at Nyack to support the policy of President JOHNSON. Col. A. C. DAVIS, Gen. POST, Mr. BOOKSTAVER and others will speak.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the evening of the 30th inst., (Friday.) The eclipse commences at 9:05 and is complete at 10:12. It will be visible throughout the United States.

EUCLEIAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society to celebrate its thirty-fourth anniversary will take place at Irving Hall this evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Tuesday night two frame dwellings, in course of erection by HARVEY BRUNDAGE, in Lorimer-street, between Ainslie and Powers, E. D., were fired and damaged to the extent of about $1,500; insured in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. TERRY's iron-foundry, in Powers-street, between Union-avenue and Lorimer-street, was also fired, but the flames were discovered in time to be extinguished with slight loss. A small frame building attached to this foundry was fired on Monday night and consumed. Two-thirds of the fires in the Eastern District the past six months have been evidently of incendiary origin. The incendiaries are evidently nurtured by the feuds constantly prevailing between the Commissioners of the Department and the disaffected firemen.

CASUALTY AT FORT HAMILTON.—The body of a man was found on a vacant lot near Fort Hamilton yesterday morning. The bullet of a musket, probably, had entered his back and passed through the body, causing death in a short time. Upon the previous day, a pigeon shooting-match took place in the neighborhood, and it is supposed that the man was accidentally shot by one of the parties to the match. A person named CLARK was arrested on suspicion, but it appearing that he had nothing to do with the shooting, was discharged by the Coroner who had the matter in charge. It is believed that the man was accidentally killed. Deceased was a soldier belonging to the garrison stationed at Fort Hamilton.

FIRES.—About 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a frame building, No. 141 York-street, owned and occupied by Mr. JOHN HOLDEN, the lower portion as a meat-store, and the upper part as a residence. The building was mostly destroyed. Damage about $2,000; covered by insurance. ....About 11:30 o'clock a bed took fire in the house on the corner of Pearl and Nassau streets, causing slight damage. Both fires were the result of accident.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A little girl named CATHERINE ELDER, residing in Partition-street, near Van Brunt-street, was fatally burned on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire while playing about a burning pile of shavings in a vacant lot near her parents' residence. She died in a few hours thereafter. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—CORNELIUS MADDEN and HENRY FARMER, the two desperadoes who were arrested recently on the charge of assaulting in a brutal manner NICHOLAS J. PEPER and his wife on the 25th ult., at the store corner of Fillmore-place and Sixth-street, E. D., and also with robbing them of $300, were on Wednesday committed to jail by Justice DAILEY, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT, FRIDAY, MARCH 9—NOS. 2, 65, 66, 32, 35, 43, 57, 67, 19, 23, 45, 46, 80, 61.

NEW-JERSEY.

SANITARY MEASURES FOR HUDSON COUNTY.—Since the passage of the Metropolitan Health Bill, the enforcement of which will cause to be banished from its purlieus such establishments as may be deemed detrimental to health, the people of Hudson County have become fearful that many of the slaughter-pens, bone-boiling and other establishments may be removed to localities within the county, and thus imperil the health of its inhabitants. To prevent this immediate action will be taken, and if necessary the Legislature will be applied to for ample power to abate all nuisances that may be found to exist within the limits of the county. At the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council on Tuesday night, the following preamble and resolutions, passed by the Board of Councilmen of the Town of Bergen, were presented:

Whereas, Apprehensions exist in the public mind of the approach of epidemic diseases during the ensuing season; and

Whereas, No public efforts have as yet been put forth either to avoid or modify such visitation by any sanitary measures whatever; and

Whereas, The passage of the Metropolitan Health Bill for the City of New-York and the City of Brooklyn warns us to beware lest the various establishments detrimental to the public health, and about to be moved, should find, under any pretext whatever, a lodgment upon our shores, to the great injury of the public health; therefore,

Resolved, That the Town Council of Bergen do recommend the various municipalities throughout the county to appoint committees of at least two persons each, to meet together at the Court-house, on Friday, March 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of consultation as to what plan may best be adopted for the attainment of the ends herein specified.

Resolved, That Councilmen VAN HORN and VAN WINKLE be a Committee on the part of the Town Council of Bergen.

The recommendation contained in the above resolution was adopted, and Aldermen CLARK and EGE were appointed said Committee.

PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH BETWEEN TAYLOR AND THE "JERSEY BOY"—THE "JERSEY BOY" VICTORIOUS.—The second match for $2,000, between JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. SEEDS, the "Jersey Boy," at 50 double birds each, took place at Greenville, on Wednesday afternoon. SEEDS was victorious, having killed 84 birds, against 80 by TAYLOR. There were about 500 persons present. Betting was in favor of the "Jersey Boy," with but few takers.

[Advertisement.]

UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL,
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INSURES AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
OFFICE, NO. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
A. A. HOWLETT, President,
F. COMSTOCK, Vice-President,
T. F. ANDREWS, Secretary,
W. & H. B. GATES, General Agents.
GENERAL REFERENCES:
REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of New-York.
HORATIO SEYMOUR, Utica, N. Y.
DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo, N. Y.
HON. THOS. G. ALVORD, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York
UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 73 BROADWAY.

In the Union Trust Company's office, until the 1st of May next, when they will occupy their office No. 18 Wall-st. Agents wanted.

[Advertisement.]

LIKE "QUAKERS' GUNS."

Artificial teeth are of little use and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant Sozodont; use it daily and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 8—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Weld, Miss H. Otto, Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stitt, Miss Stitt, Major Dupont, Capt. W. Bogart, Mr. Brown, Mr. Bustamente, Mr. Kronheim, Mr. Kronheim, Jr., Mr. McKenzie, A. Byass, J. D. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Franche, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wenks, Baron Beaulieu, Mr. and Mrs. G. Henke, Mr. and Mrs. F. Huhne, D. O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Guild, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers and 2 children, Miss Smithers, W. Wright, A. Gilmour, M. Gilmour, Mrs. Couney, infant and maid servant, Mr. Ridgeway, Mr. Seaman, J. T. Sama, H. Kirby, Mr. Dakin, F. Kennochauf, Mr. Dechamp, S. Prevost, A. Shay, P. Piarmondon, Mr. Pagnon, Mr. Mosler, J. Russell, W. L. Hane, J. Grenier, S. Monat, R. C. Montgomerie, S. Gilont, J. S. Norton, E. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Miss J. Hall, Miss A. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Johnson, A. Foot, H. P. Page, J. Drayfuss, Mr. Garland, Baron de Mesnil, Mons. P. E. De Herxove, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, S. McCullagh, D. Newman, Jr., C. Gevernond, L. Gevernond, Mr. and Mrs. Berndes, Mr. Sands, Mr. Ryder, H. A. Chapin, A. Klenke, Mr. Walker, R. T. Donnil, J. Hamilton, Mrs. Learned, Miss Learned, Mr. Besels, W. R. Pemerman, C. L. Austin, Mr. Strenli, R. Harris, F. M. Reinbert, Mr. Conklin, J. Pratt, Mrs. E. Derver, Miss Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, H. G. Wheeler, S. Orred, J. D. Wood, Mr. Beauford, Mr. Richard, G. S. Lawrence, Mr. Thomas, C. G. Evans, Mr. Sensheimer, C. Piaggio, C. C. Kruss, Mr. Freedmann, R. J. Thackerberry, W. L. Thackerberry, H. A. Chem, J. Pederson, Baron Beaulieu's servant, L. Hess, G. H. Sheldon, W. R. Sheldon, Mr. Givernond's servant, A. Leidgate.

MARCH 8—*In steamship Borussia, from Hamburg, &c.*—J. Hays, L. Friebel, F. Salomon, A. Abarbamel and daughter, L. Zeckendorf, Johanna Zeckendorf, Julchen Zeckendorf, F. Zeckendorf, Geo. Marcus, S. Fuller, A. Wellmann, wife and son, W. Stahl, D. Wachter, Maria Pfund, Fanny Hays and child, Geo. Viehmann, Geo. Sumparter, R. N. Segerblom Rohsef, wife and child, Cath. Katzner, Valeska Hultzset, H. and E. Dingler, Carl Lisch, H. Ulmer, W. Marxsen, F. Zernitz, H. Cordes, J. Buhler, H. Homburger, Elise Schmid, R. Hanser, Carl Renger, J. Lonsback, L. Heinzel and child, H. Wising, G. Weinicke, M. W. Jordan, Caroline Blohn, S. Husfield, H. Chambers, F. Vinig, R. W. Richardson, F. P. Swenson, F. Koffer, J. Sibley and wife, E. Kerney, A. Ishumpj, M. Zanmitta, Margaret Ipanier and child, Alvis Ishaedler, Rebecca Morse.

In steamship Geo. Cromwell, from New Orleans—Lieut.-Commander B. Ghuardi, U. S. N.; Gen. Dodge, U. S. A.; Geo. Montman, A. Marmrich, J. D. Nettertin, N. Boardman, Wm. S. De Homergue. Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Muse, J. H. Warring, A. D. Gardiner, Alex. Steward, M. N. Finch, Henry Brown, James Thompson, B. Moore, Alex. Campbell, Henry Jenks.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 22	Sun sets	6 00	Moon rises	12 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	1 05	Gov. Island	1 54	Hell Gate	3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Washington, Chichester, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Tybee, Crowell, Savannah, L. L. Jones; Kennebec, Edmonds, Philadelphia, J. D. Ruoff; J. S. Lee, Jordan, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; W. P. Clyde, Robbins, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway.

Ships Carturiori, (Br.,) Higgins, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Tyro, Scott, Belfast, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Traveler, Penfield, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Valkyrim, (Dan.,) Broberg, Havana, J. B. Phillips' Sons; Podesta, (Hamb.,) Angelbeck, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brig Highland Nancy, (Br.,) Saunders, Halifax, J. Boynton & Son.

Schooners W. B. Jenkins, Mott, Providence, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Ibix, (Br.,) Graham, Port Maria, Ja., J. T. Whitney & Co.; Wm. Hudter, Hackson, Mobile, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Kate E. Rich, Corday, Charleston, Browne & Co.; E. Closson, Coombs, Jacksonville, Dibble, Worth & Co.; Exemplar, (Br.,) Barker, St. John, N. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Bonetta, (Br.,) Clark, Halifax, Peniston & Co.; M. C. Terone, Fox, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans 1st inst., 8 A. M., and S. W. Pass 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Same day, passed in the river, steamship Missouri returning, having sailed the day before for New-York. Left on the Bar the following vessels: Steamship Morning Star, discharging freight to tug; steamship St. Louis, waiting water; ship Pocahontas, of Bath; bark Osprey, of Hull; bark Mary Ann, of New-York, and ship St. Bernard, in tow, all bound in. At anchor outside the Bar—Ship Itallia, of Bath; bark St. Peter, of Philadelphia; ship Memnol, of do.; ship Ellwood Cooper, of New-York; ship Wizard King, of do.; ship Vilera Southard, of Boston, and ship Mayflower, of Richmond. March 2, 10 A. M., 160 miles S. E. from mouth of Mississippi, exchanged signals with steamship Geo. Washington, Gager, hence for New-Orleans. The G. C. has had heavy head winds and sea during the passage.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Feb. 24, and Queenstown 25th, at 4:26 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Borussia, (Hamb.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Feb. 17, and Southampton 21st, at 6 A. M., with mdse. and 331 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong westerly gales during passage.

Steamship Euterpe, Eldredge, Mobile 10 ds., with cotton to Benner & Brown.

Steamer Ellen S. Terry, Pierce, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Gen. Custar, Beckett, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to W. Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamer Gulf Stream, Mount, Mobile, with mdse. to Smith & Dunning.

Steamer Wyoming, Brown, Charleston, with mdse.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Southport.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. Brainerd, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Baldwin, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Sally Gay, Fowler, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Chas. Jones, ——, Georgetown, D. C., with coal.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—Schr. Edwin Reed, from Philadelphia for Boston, was abandoned Jan. 12; crew taken off and landed at Gibraltar. The E. R. registered 226 tons, was built at Milford, Del., in 1855, and hailed from Boston.

Domestic Ports.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Arr. schr. Charley, Woolsey, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.—Sld. steamer Escort, for New-London.

PORTLAND, March 8.—Cld. brigs Peerless, (Br.,) Mayaguez; Lincoln Webb, Cardenas; schr. Maryland, Baltimore, via Norfolk, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—A brig, supposed the Surprise, from Messina, is below, this afternoon, with loss of maintopgallantmast.

Arr. bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, Messina; schrs. Race Horse, Bragg; H. A. Weeks, Godfrey, and Elizabeth English, Potter, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

[PER JAVA, FROM LIVERPOOL.]

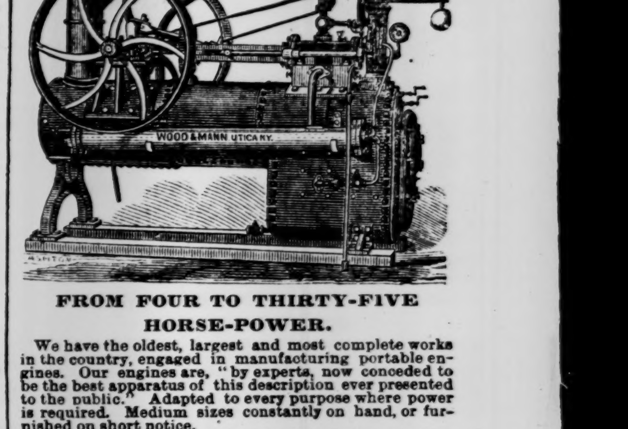
QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.

Arr. from New-York, Samion and Gem, at Cadiz; Ellen Austin, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Queen, at Liverpool.

RIO JANEIRO.—Sld. Feb. 2, bark St. Ursula, (Br.,) Lonfare, New-York.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY'S
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.


WOOD & MANN UTICA NY.

FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE
HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

THE WOOD & MANN STEAM ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Ladies & Gentlemen
OUT OF THE CITY,
TAKE YOUR OWN MEASURE AND SEND TO
E. A. BROOKS, Ag't,
Importer and Manufacturer of
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
575 Broadway, New York.

Directions for Measuring the Foot.

First. Place the foot upon a piece of paper and trace the outline of same with a pencil, which will give the length and spread of the foot, as shown in figure *A*.

Second. Make the following measurements, in inches and fractions, with tape measure, as shown in figure *B*, viz:

1st.—The Ball of the foot.
2d.—The Low Instep.
3d.—The High Instep.
4th.—The Heel.
5th.—The Ancle.
6th.—The Calf.

Fig. A

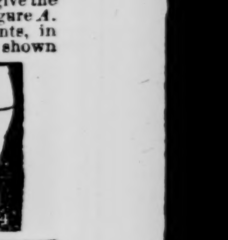


Fig. B

LOCKWOOD'S
COLLAR.
MOULDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the trade that they have just brought out a new moulded collar, having more space for the cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced, (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars.")

The paper is solid and will not split, and is consequently stronger and more durable than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who, for many years past, have made the bond, deed and bank-note paper for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best cloth lined goods, and are guaranteed the best all paper collars made.

Each collar is branded with an "arrow," which has been registered in the United States Circuit Court as our trade mark for this quality of goods.

A new line of discounts offered to jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MANUFACTTRING COMPANY,
Nos. 255 and 259 South 3d-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 93 Reade-st., New-York.

ROGERS' FRAGRANT
ODONTOLINE
FOR THE TEETH
For Sale by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 213, March 8, 1866.
63, 55, 24, 28, 38, 45, 58, 43, 69, 68, 12, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 214, March 8, 1866.
40, 9, 54, 18, 22, 16, 78, 38, 51, 58, 30, 20, 76, 17, 63.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 113, March 8, 1866.
35, 12, 49, 44, 47, 2, 17, 30, 62, 65, 13, 52.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 114, March 8, 1866.
15, 47, 39, 46, 58, 56, 19, 33, 30, 16, 41, 18, 29, 34, 66.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

CIRCULARS OF ALL LEGAL LOTTERIES and information sent. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing
SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.